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Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

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FHORT 9-85
September 1985

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products during July were valued at \$196 million, 10 percent below July 1984. The decline largely is attributed to a smaller citrus juice sales volume (both orange and grapefruit) along with a weakened movement of fresh fruit and vegetables. Heavy sales of California Valencia oranges to Hong Kong and Japan were recorded but were offset by a decline in grapefruit and lemon exports. Fresh non-citrus fruit shipments also fell with smaller shipments of cherries, grapes, peaches and pears. Results from the vegetables group were disappointing because of a decline in potato and lettuce exports to Canada. While exports of tree nuts-- particularly almonds--and beer continued strong, their monthly increase was unable to significantly alter the poor showing of nearly all other commodity categories horticultural exports during the first 10 months of fiscal year 1985 (October 1984-July 1985) totaled \$2.17 billion compared to \$2.20 billion a year earlier.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons & 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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General Developments

--On July 30, 1985, Japan announced more import tariff cuts on agricultural products, supplementing those announced June 25, 1985 (Horticultural Products Review, July 1985). The complete list of the tariff reductions on horticultural products, including those announced June 25, is in the statistics section of this circular. Most of the reductions are scheduled to be effective April 1, 1986. The exceptions are those for bottled wine, champagne, and fortified wines which will not be applied until April 1, 1987. Japanese imports of those horticultural products on the list issued July 30, which are identified by asterisks, were valued at \$115 million in 1984. About 14 percent, or \$16 million, were from the United States. The major products of interest to the United States on this new list are canned peaches, canned cherries, fruit cocktail, roasted macadamia nuts, lemon juice, beer, and wine coolers.

--Mexico's import permit requirements for agricultural products were revised July 26, 1985. The revised list of horticultural products requiring import permits is shown in the statistics section of this circular. Items on this list can only be imported after an import permit is obtained from the Secretariat of Commerce. These permits are difficult to obtain since they are generally used to restrict imports. Products not on the list can be imported without permits and, therefore, should be subject only to import tariffs. The major horticultural products not on the list are fruit tree nursery stock, fresh celery and lettuce, frozen vegetables, fresh and canned cherries, almonds and pistachios.

--Peru issued a decree on August 12, 1985, requiring import licenses for almost all agricultural products. Previously, import licenses were required for only 35 products, mainly bulk commodities such as grains, vegetables oils, and sugar. However, import duties of 100 percent or more severely restricted imports of high-value products like fruits and vegetables. U.S. exports of horticultural products to Peru were valued at only \$1.5 million in 1984.

Citrus and Products

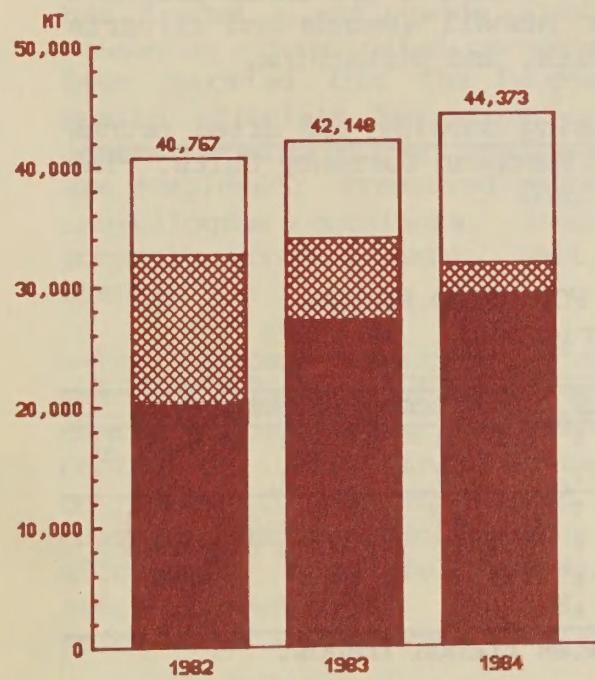
--On August 8, 1985 the Government of Japan announced a grapefruit juice import quota of 3,000 tons (5 to 1 concentrate basis) for the Japanese fiscal year 1985 (April 1985-March 1986). The Government is expected to allocate an additional quota of at least 3,000 to 4,000 tons sometime during the remainder of the year. This would bring the total quota to 6,000-7,000 tons, compared with 6,000 in 1983 and 6,400 last year. Under the U.S.-Japan Agricultural Trade Agreement of April 1984, grapefruit juice quotas are to be set at levels which cover total import demand.

--The European Community (EC) has established a reference price (minimum import price) of 22.66 European Currency Units per 100 kilograms, equivalent to about \$3.00 per 37.5 lb. carton, c.i.f., for fresh sweet oranges imported into EC countries from December 1, 1985 to May 31, 1986. Reference prices are not established for oranges imported in other months of the marketing year. In 1984/85 (July-June), U.S. fresh orange exports to the EC totaled 394,712 cartons (6,714 tons). The average f.o.b. unit price was \$11.38 per carton.

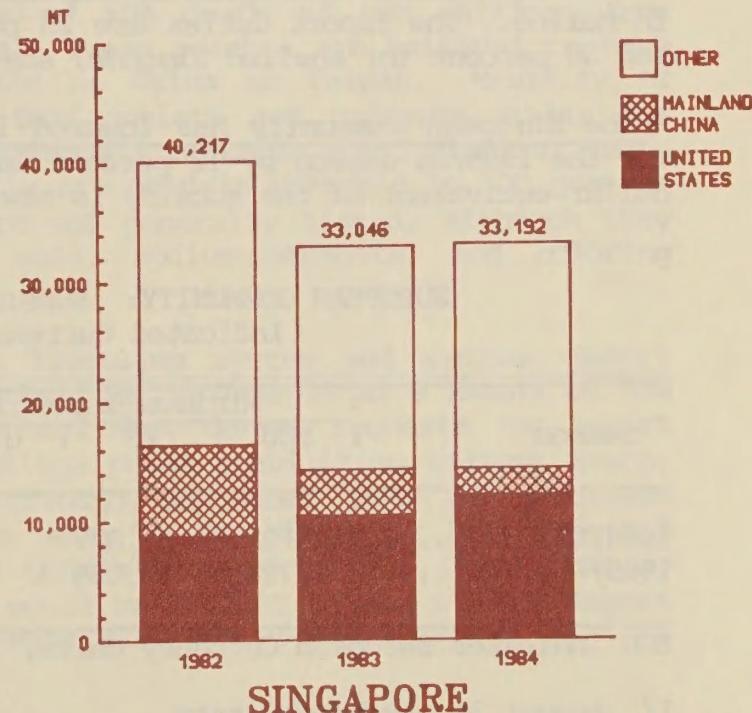
Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. apples have increased their market share in Hong Kong and Singapore. The U.S. share of imports into Hong Kong has increased from a 50 percent average in 1980-81 to 66 percent in 1984. In Singapore, the U.S. share increased from 22 percent in 1982 to 36 percent in 1984. Recent exports to Hong Kong have been aided by an aggressive marketing campaign by the Washington State Apple Commission, a FAS cooperator. In 1985, Singapore will be the target for strong marketing efforts. Another factor which has aided U.S. apple exports to these Far Eastern markets has been the withdrawal of China from the world apple market. China exported 44,000 tons in 1984, down from 64,000 tons in 1982 and 106,000 tons in 1980. As the graph illustrates, imports by Hong Kong and Singapore from China have declined more dramatically, dropping 80 percent and 71 percent, respectively, from 1982 to 1984. U.S. apples do not compete directly with China's, as the latter tend to be softer and of lower quality. China and the United States are the major Northern Hemisphere suppliers to these markets with Canada and Japan contributing smaller quantities. Chile is an up and coming Southern Hemisphere supplier to both Hong Kong and Singapore. In the past, Hong Kong was a major transhipment point for apples, but only 484 tons were reexported in 1984.

HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE TAKE MORE U.S. APPLES AS MAINLAND CHINA EXPORTS DECLINE



HONG KONG



SINGAPORE

SOURCE: Hong Kong & Singapore Govt. Statistics
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
Commodity & Marketing Programs, FAS, USDA

--The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the tolerance level for residue of ethylene dibromide (EDB) on imported mangoes at zero, effective September 1, 1985. EDB fumigation has been used to kill Mexican Fruit Fly and Caribbean Fruit Fly larvae in mangoes imported into The United States from Mexico, Haiti and other countries. In 1984 The United States imported 22,170 tons of mangoes, three-quarters of the total U.S. supply.

--U.S. imports of bananas during the first half of 1985 were a record 1.55 million metric tons, up 12 percent over last year. Most of the increase came from Guatemala and Honduras, which recovered from low shipment levels in early 1984, and from Panama and Ecuador which registered big increases over historical shipment levels. Imports from Costa Rica, the number one supplier in 1984, are expected to be down during the second half of 1985 because of high winds that destroyed plants in a large producing area in May. If imports return to normal levels (about 1.2 million tons) for the second half of the year, total calendar year 1985 imports will reach a record 2.75 million tons, 7 percent over 1984 imports. A further increase in imports in 1986 is unlikely.

Despite the unusually high supply, U.S. banana prices were at high levels during the first half of 1985. Wholesale prices peaked at \$8.79 per 40 lb. box in April. By June, however, the average wholesale price had dropped to \$6.90—a more normal level.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--Mexico has liberalized imports of almonds, filberts, and pistachios by eliminating import permit requirements on July 26, 1985 (see the statistical section). This action opens up new marketing opportunities for these products in Mexico. The import duties are 25 percent for inshell almonds and filberts and 50 percent for shelled almonds, shelled filberts, and pistachios.

--The European Community has lowered its processing subsidy for dried prunes for the 1985/86 season by 12 percent in terms of European Currency Units. The dollar equivalent of the subsidy is now \$425 per ton.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR DRIED PRUNES (Indicated Currency Per Metric Ton)

| Season | Minimum Grower Price | | | Processing Subsidy | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| | ECU | FF | U.S. \$ 1/ | ECU | FF | U.S. \$ 1/ |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 1984/85..... | 1,721.9 | 11,827 | 1,334 | 593.6 | 4,077 | 460 |
| 1985/86..... | 1,721.9 | 12,055 | 1,403 | 521.1 | 3,648 | 425 |
| | : | | | : | | |

ECU indicates European Currency Units. FF indicates French francs.

1/ August 31, exchanged rate

--Turkey has announced 1985/86 support prices for raisins (sultanas) and dried figs at 290 and 180 liras per kilogram respectively, up from 210 and 135 liras in 1984/85, but relatively unchanged in dollar terms. At the current rate of exchange (early August 1985 at \$1 = 534.10 liras) the support prices would be equivalent to 54.3 cents per pound for raisins and 33.7 cents per pound for figs. For the 1985/86 marketing season, the Government of Turkey has decided to increase the support prices each month by about the prevailing rate of interest. The practice is designed to compensate farmers for holding their crops off the market. It also has the added advantages of reducing congestion at delivery points and controlling the money supply. Export taxes, used to support the price stabilization fund, have been set at the equivalents of 3.4 cents per pound for raisins and 10.3 cents per pound for dried figs.

--Excessive rainfall in Portugal has reduced the size and quality of the 1985 almond crop. Production is estimated at 3,000 tons, 25 percent below 1984.

--On August 17, 1985, India replaced the 140 percent ad valorem import duty on raisins, except black "munnacca" raisins, with a specific duty of 23 rupees per kilogram (\$0.89 per lb.). The duty on black raisins is 12 rupees per kilogram (\$0.46 per lb.). U.S. export statistics do not show any shipments of U.S. raisins to India in 1983 or 1984.

Other Processed Fruit

--The Government of Italy has estimated this year's crop of peaches for processing at 130,000 tons, an increase of 8 percent. This estimate is for all processing, including canning, jams, and nectars.

--Malaysia's Ministry of Health has banned sales of "preserved" peaches, and has issued a nationwide alert, because of the death of two children from consuming contaminated preserved peaches. These peaches are believed to have been imported from the People's Republic of China or Taiwan. Ministry of Health officials have been canvassing food outlets and roadside stalls for contaminated products, and have been sealing all packages until chemical tests are completed. Preserved peaches normally are sold in Malaysia in 500 gram or one-kilogram containers. Ingredients are not generally listed, although they commonly contain sugar, salt, citric acid, sodium benzoate, and coloring agents.

--The European Community established a licensing system and minimum import prices for imports of canned and frozen cherries on June 18 as a result of low cherry prices during the 1984-85 season and West German requests for import protection. These measures had no immediate price stabilizing effect; hence, on August 3 the EC halted imports through September 1985 of processed cherries, except sour cherries packed in water in containers of less than 4.5 kilograms. Therefore, the No. 10 size generally used by U.S. exporters is still allowed entry. Any U.S. shipment would be subject to the minimum import price which in Germany is 140.01 marks (about \$50) per 100 kilograms.

--The Government of Japan has announced additional apple juice and grape juice import quotas for the Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 1985 that began April 1, 1985. The apple juice quota is 1,500 tons (5 to 1 concentrate basis), bringing the total allocation for 1985 to 3,500 tons. This includes 2,000 tons announced in April. The domestic supply of apple juice has been tight and is expected to remain so at least until the new apple crop is harvested in the fall. The first grape juice quota announced for FY 85 is 500 tons of 5 to 1 concentrate. According to the Government, this represents only a portion of the total quota expected to be announced this year. Depending on the domestic supply and demand situation forecast upon completion of this season's grape harvest, an additional quota of 3,000 to 4,000 tons is expected to be announced later in the year. These two juice quotas are allocated to four domestic associations of juice manufacturers.

Vegetables

--Plant health officials in Ireland have agreed that all U.S. fresh vegetables as well as fruit in free circulation within the European community may now be imported into Ireland provided they are accompanied by a copy of the original U.S. phytosanitary certificate and a forwarding certificate from the EC country involved. Until now, imports of certain commodities such as close leafed vegetables and most root crops were prohibited because of the potential danger of Colorado beetle and some soil borne diseases. Items of potential interest includes iceberg lettuce, carrots and onions.

--Japan's 1985 Hokkaido (storage) onion crop is expected to reach a record level due to extremely favorable growing conditions. Total planted area, estimated at 9,000 hectares is up nine percent from last year. Since a bumper Hokkaido crop is anticipated, Japan's onion imports during the coming fall and winter seasons are expected to be minimal.

--The European Community sharply reduced its processing subsidies for canned tomato products for the 1985/86 season. The EC originally cut the subsidies by a range of 18 to 32 percent depending on the product. The level of these subsidies is dependent on processors adhering to an overall quota of 4.7 million tons of raw material. In 1984 Italy, Greece and France processed 7.5 million tons of tomatoes. This season, EC regulations allow for a lower subsidy if individual member states wish to process more than their share of the quota. Italy and Greece have opted for the lower subsidy in return for raising their quotas from 3.3 to 3.8 million tons for Italy and from 1.0 to 1.4 million tons for Greece. This, assuming no change for France, brings the overall EC quota up to 5.6 million tons. In Italy, the processing subsidy for tomato paste will be down from the equivalent of about \$296 per metric ton last year to about \$183 this year. In Greece, it will be cut from \$224 to about \$129. The canned tomato subsidy in Italy, ranged from \$54 to \$116 per ton of processed product last year and will be in the \$31 to \$81 range this year.

--The area planted to vegetables and melons on private sector farms in Mexico's Sinaloa State in the recently completed 1984/85 season, was down 8 percent from the previous season. Private sector farms account for 70 to 90 percent of Sinaloa's vegetable area. Sinaloa is the major source of U.S. winter vegetable imports from Mexico.

**SINALOA: AREA PLANTED TO VEGETABLES
AND MELONS, PRIVATE SECTOR**

| Item | : | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 |
|---------------------------|---|---------|----------|---------|
| | : | | | |
| | | | Hectares | |
| Tomatoes (Total) | : | 17,342 | 19,005 | 18,003 |
| Staked (vine ripe)..... | : | 10,539 | 11,796 | 12,591 |
| Ground (mature green).... | : | 4,215 | 3,484 | 2,387 |
| Cherry..... | : | 1,040 | 1,135 | 1,036 |
| Other..... | : | 1,548 | 2,590 | 1,989 |
| | : | | | |
| Peppers (Total) | : | 4,266 | 6,733 | 7,488 |
| Bell..... | : | 3,650 | 5,474 | 5,822 |
| Other..... | : | 616 | 1,259 | 1,666 |
| | : | | | |
| Cucumbers..... | : | 6,932 | 9,872 | 8,345 |
| Squash (Total) | : | 3,610 | 4,416 | 4,201 |
| Zucchini..... | : | 3,394 | 3,645 | 3,635 |
| Other..... | : | 216 | 771 | 566 |
| | : | | | |
| Eggplant..... | : | 722 | 903 | 676 |
| Green Beans..... | : | 1,417 | 1,928 | 1,738 |
| Melons..... | : | 4,943 | 6,731 | 4,927 |
| Other..... | : | 642 1/ | 1,125 2/ | 1,311 |
| | : | | | |
| Total | : | 39,874 | 50,713 | 46,689 |
| | : | | | |

1/ Mostly peas. 2/ Mostly peas and sweet corn.

SOURCE: Confed. of Agric. Assoc. of Sinaloa (CAADES)

Nursery Products

--The Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association (FNGA) will send a trade team to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Bahrain in October to investigate market opportunities and conduct technical seminars on Florida tropical ornamentals. Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries are growing markets for ornamental foliage plants because of a strong cultural preference for gardens and greenery. Much new construction in these countries requires interior and exterior landscaping. There is a great deal of trade from Florida to the Mideast via Rotterdam. U.S. exports of all nursery products directly to the Mideast have grown rapidly, increasing from \$1.2 million in 1980 to \$4.3 million in 1984. Saudi Arabia takes 75 percent of the trade. In 1984, Saudi Arabia took \$2.9 million of U.S. nursery stock which includes the type of plants FNGA is promoting. Increased sales continue in 1985 as Saudi Arabia took \$1.4 million in the first six months, up 41 percent from 1984.

Wine, Beer and Hops

--The Philippine Government has removed the ban on wine imports imposed September 1983. Although the ban was lifted May 31, 1985, implementation did not occur until recently. Annual allocations of up to \$1.5 million will be given to 31 traditional, certified wine/liquor importers. Allocations to noncertified importers having exclusive distribution rights may be provided from any unused allocations to the certified traders. Hotels, duty-free shops, and tourist oriented establishments are not subject to this system.

--Japan's imports of bottled wines during the first half of 1985 were up 26 percent, reflecting increased shipments from France, West Germany, and Italy. However, imports from the United States were unchanged from a year earlier. U.S. sales to Japan in the second half of this year may improve because of a weaker dollar, market development programs, and the diethylene glycol scare associated with some European wines. For the first half of 1985, France supplied nearly 43 percent of the bottled wine imports, West Germany a third, the United States 7 percent, and Italy 5 percent. Japan's imports of bulk wines for the first 6 months of 1985 were 7 percent below the similar period a year earlier. Bulk wines comprised 53 percent, by volume, of Japan's total wine imports in the first half of 1985.

--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has designated Australian wine for special treatment under the Specific Products Trade Expansion Program (STEP). This program is designed to study and implement the best way for government and industry to expand market access to imports of selected products. A nine-member wine team traveled to Australia to exchange views and opinions on future export promotional strategies with Australian wineries, exporters, and government officials. In addition, major retail chains have been encouraged by MITI to handle more Australian wines. In 1984, Japan's imports of Australian bottled wine were 952,000 liters.

--The French Government forecasts 1985 wine production at 64.2 million hectoliters, about unchanged from a year earlier, but nearly 6 percent below the average of the past 5 years. Production of ordinary table wine is expected to equal last year's, while output of quality wines is estimated to fall 3 percent because of frost and hail damage, especially in the Champagne, Alsace, and Burgundy regions. Increases are anticipated in wine for cognac and armagnac production, as well as for wine produced from tablegrapes. Large stocks from previous years are expected to keep French exports of wine at high levels in 1985/86.

--The West German Government has placed 1984 wine production at 8.79 million hectoliters (mhl), well below the high 1982 and 1983 levels of 13.26 and 15.97 mhl, respectively. Of this amount in 1984, 7.14 mhl was classified as quality wines and 1.14 mhl as suitable for table wines.

--The U.S. International Trade Commission's (ITC) March 1984 determinations with respect to countervailing duty and antidumping duty investigations on wine imported from Italy and France were made improperly according to a ruling of the Court of International Trade on August 8. The Court ordered the ITC to make determinations consistent with its opinion. The Court set no deadline. The Court found the ITC at fault in two respects: a) It weighed the effects of imports from Italy and imports from France separately rather than cumulating them. b) It applied more stringent standards of proof than are appropriate for a preliminary determination that there is a reasonable indication of injury.

The ITC staff will prepare a paper on these two issues which will be reviewed individually by the Commissioners and, if approved by them, sent back to the Court. Conceivably, the ITC might reverse its determination of no reasonable indication of injury; but such a reversal would be unusual. Meanwhile, if the industry were to file a second petition, the ITC could not begin a new investigation until it had made its revised determinations as ordered by the Court.

THE EGYPTIAN MARKET

Egypt is a complex market, with the public (Government) sector exercising a very influential role in the economic lives of the 48 million inhabitants. This country has been a relatively small market for U.S. horticultural products, but there is some potential for growth, particularly for selected products such as dried fruit and nuts. The direction and composition of Egypt's horticultural imports will be largely determined by future government policies and economic conditions.

Egypt's economy is dominated by the public sector which also controls most agricultural trade. The public sector's mandate includes a number of social objectives as well as the more traditional economic functions. Losses incurred by public sector agencies and firms are charged to a government which finds it increasingly difficult to handle the monetary deficits. This operating environment, with its sometimes conflicting objectives, greatly influences the kinds of products imported by the public sector.

Import Mechanisms and Procedures. The most important public sector organization involved in agricultural imports is the General Authority for Supply Commodities (GASC), the purchasing arm of the Ministry of Supply and Home Trade. The vast majority of GASC's purchases are by tenders or supply agreements. Tenders generally are international in scope, with payment in cash. They are usually published several weeks in advance of opening. To participate, an exporter must be represented in Egypt by a local agent who can provide product specifications. Price quotations on bids are usually requested on both a f.o.b. and c.&f. basis.

Trade agreements are becoming increasingly common as an alternative to tenders. In past years, there have been government-to-government supply agreements with state-controlled export entities. More recent, however, are agreements GASC has made with European industry organizations. GASC officials have expressed interest in expanding trade with Western countries, and have invited U.S. producer organizations to negotiate supply agreements if they are able and interested.

Private trade occurs under the watchful eye of the Government which in recent years has made several abrupt changes in import regulations that have severely disrupted trade. In 1982, for example, Egypt banned fresh apple imports, cutting off \$1.5 million in U.S. trade.

Virtually all privately imported food products require import licenses issued by the Ministry of Supply and Home Trade. Factors considered in the issuance of these licenses include local availability of the product, whether it is "needed" in Egypt, product price compared to world prices, and perceptions about a product's quality and ability to arrive in good condition. These criteria obviously are subjective—and rejections based on decisions that a product is an unnecessary luxury, that it is too expensive, or that it does not ship well—are all too common. Importers whose license applications have been rejected can resubmit them, but they have no association to represent their common interests to the government.

Once a license is issued, the importer is responsible for obtaining dollars to open a letter of credit. This usually means going into the open market where the exchange rate is based on supply and demand but is always above the official rate.

Profit margins of importers as well as wholesalers and retailers are regulated by Law 119. This law is intended to protect consumers from exploitation by regulating prices of privately imported food products through the marketing chain. Although enforcement is not uniform, the law prescribes profit margins of 9 percent to the importer, 6 percent to the wholesaler, and 15 percent to the retailer. One problem with this law from a trader's standpoint is that an importer's costs are calculated on the basis of the official exchange rate which understates the importer's actual costs and can make it impossible to trade profitably within the law.

The Government is currently reviewing the private import system and proposed changes. These proposals include replacing the import license system with import duties ranging from zero to prohibitive levels. Whatever the system is or will be, Egyptian importers have proved to be extremely adaptable to the operating environment, and usually find a way to move products.

Distribution Channels. A commodity's distribution channel is closely linked to the status (private or public) of the importer. Products imported by the public sector are distributed by receiving companies to processing firms or directly to Government stores. These stores, called cooperatives (Gamaya in Arabic) are the most important retail outlets in the country, and exemplify Egypt's food policy aimed at providing affordable food to all Egyptians. Both domestic and imported items are sold. Prices are set administratively, and often bear no relation to world prices or costs of production. This necessitates subsidies for many items. This subsidization often results in inconsistent product availability because of the reliance on government funds.

A large number of private retailers also are present, mainly in urban areas. They generally serve the sizable part of the population willing and able to pay unsubsidized prices for higher quality and greater variety. Consequently, they represent important outlets for many imported products. These retail stores generally specialize in certain items such as meats, spices and nuts, groceries, etc. Supermarkets are still rare in Egypt.

Labeling. Label requirements can vary by product, and details should be obtained from an importer. In general, labels must include the following information:

- Product name in Arabic
- Name of producer or exporter
- Name of Egyptian importer
- Country of origin
- Net weight
- Ingredients
- Production and expiration dates.

All of this information except the production and expiration dates may be added by the importer following arrival of the products.

On arrival, imports are inspected by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and/or Health. Their decisions on approval or rejection are final. For this reason, some importers take out "anti-rejection" insurance.

Doing Business. While U.S. agricultural products are generally well known in Egypt, the U.S. marketing system is often not understood. Under these circumstances, building a relationship with the Egyptian trade, either public or private, can be time consuming and frustrating but also rewarding for "the right products at the right price." This often means a combination of efficiency and service with an understanding of the quality required, to be able to offer the most competitive price possible.

The Egyptian market is very competitive, with exporters from many countries seeking business with the public or private trade. In this environment, unsolicited letters, telexes and company brochures are frequently ignored, not always for a lack of interest but usually because of the press of business. It is essential, therefore, that prospective, serious exporters call personally on the Egyptian trade to establish a business relationship. Exporters should be armed with detailed information on their products, including prices in metric units, freight costs and delivery schedules.

After an agreement in writing is reached on a purchase, Egyptian buyers expect reasonably frequent personal followup visits and servicing of the account. Gracious hospitality is a point of honor, and relationships are relaxed and informal. Agents should be selected to handle bids and public tenders, and to keep exporters informed of market conditions and opportunities.

U.S. Trade. U.S. exports of horticultural products to Egypt were valued at \$3.7 million in 1984/85 (July-June), up almost 60 percent from the \$2.3 million shipped in 1983/84. Two-thirds of these exports consisted of fruit cocktail (\$380,000), almonds (\$881,000), walnuts (\$115,000), raisins (\$489,000), and fruit-tree nursery stock (\$607,000). No fresh fruits were exported.

Dried fruits and nuts are imported into Egypt in the three months preceding the Muslim religious period of Ramadan which began in May in 1985. Both public and private sectors are involved in this trade. In December 1984, for example, GASC tendered for a variety of dried fruits and nuts including 800 tons of raisins, 250 tons of shelled almonds, 350 tons of shelled walnuts, and 50 tons of dried prunes. U.S. exporters successfully bid on almonds but, it is believed, failed to gain business on other products. GASC purchased raisins from Turkey at a price of \$995 per ton c.&f. Alexandria.

As a result of the increasing interest that U.S. dried fruit and nut exporters have in Egypt, as reflected in the bids under the GASC tender, the California Raisin Advisory Board has initiated efforts to bring GASC officials on a visit to the United States. The objectives would be to better acquaint them with the U.S. industries and marketing systems. This type of effort, aimed at establishing business relationships and improving understanding of the U.S. and Egyptian markets and ways of doing business, should pay dividends in the future for U.S. trade.

Based on a report from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Cairo, Egypt.

EC AIDS FOR PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

European Community (EC) aids to the processed fruit and vegetable sectors have increased from 27 million European Currency Units (ECU's), or \$31 million, in 1977 to 835 million ECU's (\$653 million) in 1984. EC officials have begun to take actions to bring these expenditures under control.

Harmonization of Trade Rules

The EC's common market organization (CAP) for processed fruit and vegetables was initiated in the late 1960's. In 1968, the Community laid the foundation for the development of the processed fruit and vegetable CAP with the adoption of legislation that eliminated national customs duties, minimum import prices and quantitative restrictions on intra-EC trade. A system of import levies and export refunds on the added sugar element of specific fruit and vegetable products also was introduced.

In 1977, the scope of the system of export refunds on processed fruit and vegetable products was broadened to include all products covered by the regime, irrespective of added sugar or even in the absence of such sugar, when it was considered to be in the EC's best interests. However, very few processed fruit and vegetable products have benefitted from export refunds over the years, and outlays have been minimal. Products currently eligible for export refunds include sulphurized cherries, glace cherries, orange juice and processed hazelnuts (filberts). In June 1984, the EC adopted a special measure providing for export refunds on raisins from the 1983 harvest which were sold to Magreb and East European countries. This measure was discontinued as of August 1, 1984.

Introduction of Processing Subsidies

Processing aids were not an important feature of the processed fruit and vegetable CAP until 1978. Up to this point, the EC had instituted aids for processing oranges in 1969, lemons in 1977 and pineapple produced in the French Overseas Departments in 1975. Expenditures on these aids were minimal.

In 1978, the Community decided to introduce a system of processing subsidies for fruit and vegetable products as part of a general package of measures designed to enhance the incomes of producers of Mediterranean products. Under this system, processors who entered into contracts with producers to buy specified quantities at minimum prices, as set each year by the Agriculture Council, would receive a processing aid designed to enable them to sell their production competitively with third country suppliers on the EC domestic market.

Product coverage under the new system initially was restricted, with relatively few processed fruit and vegetable products eligible for processing aids. Only production of tomato concentrates, peeled tomatoes, tomato juice, dried prunes, and peaches in syrup was included under the original scheme.

The program also provided a mechanism for restricting the quantity of a given product eligible for the processing aid should domestic production expand beyond domestic market demand. The level of the processing aid was to be fixed at a level which would make up the difference between the price of the EC product and third country imports.

Despite initial intentions, the EC's system of aids for processed fruits and vegetables has shown a seemingly inexorable tendency to expand in scope and cost. In July, 1979, one year after implementation, product coverage under the processing aid scheme was broadened to include peeled frozen tomatoes, tomato flakes, an additional tomato juice category, Williams (Bartlett) pears and cherries in syrup. Because of an anticipated increase in the production of canned pears and cherries, the EC immediately chose to limit the quantities of these products eligible for subsidies. As part of the package of measures implemented upon Greek accession in 1981, the program was expanded further to include dried figs, sultana raisins and currants. In addition to the processing aid, these products also benefited from a storage aid paid to storing agencies.

Recent Reforms

In 1982, in view of the rapid rise in output and subsequent severe marketing problems which had arisen for processed tomato products, the EC Commission proposed setting a production threshold equivalent to the use of 4.5 million tons of fresh tomatoes. This proposal was accepted as part of the 1982/83 price package. It was also agreed that, if the production threshold were exceeded in 1982/83, "appropriate measures" would be undertaken in 1983/84.

In 1983, the Committee of Budgetary Control of the European Parliament published a report which criticized the huge growth in spending on the EC's fruit and vegetable sector. With respect to tomatoes, the Committee observed that the increase in the quantities of tomatoes processed following the introduction of the processing aids clearly showed the extent to which this measure has acted as an incentive to production. It also noted that the aid represented a high percentage of both the value of the primary material and of the end product. The aid itself, said the report, seemed to make little economic sense, even though it was based on comparison with prices from third countries. Given that tomatoes represented the largest share of Spain's vegetable production, the Committee stressed the need to keep the aids for processing down to a reasonable level.

It was finally the threat of imminent Spanish accession that forced the enactment of a number of changes in the processed fruit and vegetable CAP as part of the price package negotiations for 1984/85. While there was never any question of discontinuing the scheme, the Commission recommended a number of adjustments in the current regime in order to consolidate the program and take into account the "improvement in the competitive position of the Community producer." Reducing expenditures on processed fruit and vegetable products was the primary objective. Adjustments in the method of calculating the

processing aid were high on the hit list, as well as changes in the support program for Greek raisins and dried figs, where expenditures had risen from 15 million ECU's in 1982 to an estimated 132.5 million ECU's in 1984.

Amendments to the processed fruit and vegetable CAP in March 1984 consolidated the processing aid system so that it would apply uniformly to all eligible products, including sultana raisins and figs. They also increased the Council's and Commission's ability to adjust or amend the system in light of internal and external market conditions. A new regulation specifically re-affirmed the Council's right to limit the production aid on a given product to a specific amount, should the market situation warrant, and accepts in principle the Council's right to introduce minimum import prices (MIP's) for all products covered by the regime. A major change introduced in 1984 is the calculation of the processing aid for processed products on a net weight rather than gross weight basis. The initial calculation of the processing aid would be based on the difference between the minimum price for the raw material in the EC and the third-country price, adjusted to the raw material stage. Subsequent calculations will include trends in processing costs where necessary. Provision was made for the use of a standard price calculated by the Commission in place of an import price in those cases where there are no longer any EC imports, i.e., tomatoes.

In addition to paying producers a prescribed minimum price, in order to qualify for processing aid, the processor must now meet specified EC quality criteria. To date, minimum quality requirements have been established for raisins, dried figs, dried prunes, cherries in syrup, canned pears and canned peaches.

Specific action was taken to tighten up the regime vis-a-vis processed tomato products and raisins. The guarantee threshold for tomato products was increased to 4,700,000 tons, raw material basis. If these thresholds are exceeded, based on the calculation of the average of three years of production, the processing aid was to be reduced for the following marketing year in proportion to the amount by which the threshold was exceeded. (Note: The production aid for processed tomato products was reduced in 1984 by 4.7 percent because average quantities of product produced averaged during 1981-1983 exceeded the overall guarantee threshold by 4.7 percent.)

Guarantee thresholds were also established for sultana raisins (93,000 tons) and currants (65,000 tons), with the minimum price paid to producers proportionately reduced in the following season should the threshold be exceeded. Intervention buying was also restricted to the last two months of the marketing year in order to encourage the use of normal marketing outlets. Finally, the quantities of pears, sweet cherries and sour cherries which may receive processing aids were adjusted downward to 70,085 tons, 24,872 tons and 51,282 tons, respectively, to take account of the net weight of the processed product.

Based on a report prepared by the office of the Agricultural Counselor, U.S. Mission to the European Community, Brussels.

EC EXPENDITURES FOR AID TO PROCESSED
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

| Year | Export Subsidies | Processing Subsidies | Total | Total |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|
| : | : | : | : | : |
| 1977..... | 22.9 | 3.9 | 26.8 | 30.6 |
| 1978..... | 29.2 | 4.1 | 33.3 | 42.5 |
| 1979..... | 6.3 | 284.9 | 291.2 | 398.9 |
| 1980..... | 1.9 | 490.3 | 492.2 | 684.2 |
| 1981..... | 1.9 | 418.3 | 420.2 | 469.6 |
| 1982..... | 6.5 | 549.5 | 556.0 | 544.9 |
| 1983..... | 6.2 | 740.1 | 746.3 | 664.0 |
| 1984..... | 8.5 | 826.8 | 835.3 | 653.4 |
| 1985 Forecast..... | 8.0 | 773.0 | 781.0 | 578.0 <u>2/</u> |
| : | | | | |

1/ ECU - European Currency Unit. Data for 1977 and 1978 converted from Units of Account: 1 U of A = 1.208953 ECU. 2/ Based on July 1, 1985 exchange rate.

EC EXPENDITURES FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
PROCESSING SUBSIDIES
(1 million ECU's)

| Commodity Group | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| : | : | : | : |
| Pineapples <u>1/</u> | 6.8 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Other fruit..... | 124.1 | 265.7 | 264.8 |
| Tomatoes..... | 418.5 | 469.2 | 556.0 |
| : | | | |
| Total..... | 549.5 | 740.1 | 826.8 |
| : | | | |

1/ In French Overseas Departments.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICE 1/
 AND PROCESSING SUBSIDIES 2/ FOR SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
 (European Currency Units per metric ton)

| | 1978/79 | 1979/80 | 1980/81 | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| Peaches, Greece | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | - | - | 233.94 | 267.04 | 284.93 | 299.80 | 312.70 | |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | - | - | 115.06 | 192.24 | 165.41 | 131.80 | 124.60 | |
| Peaches, Others | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | 286.30 | 301.30 | 315.80 | 334.70 | 356.50 | 352.90 | 347.60 | |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | 256.71 | 325.76 | 306.59 | 248.47 | 267.88 | 281.53 | 222.30 | 195.00 |
| Pears | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | - | 281.30 | 294.80 | 324.28 | 345.36 | 345.46 | 338.45 | 333.40 |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | - | 310.71 | 272.47 | 247.53 | 275.76 | 207.06 | 185.10 | 171.40 |
| Sultana Raisins | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | - | - | - | 1,171.80 | 1,331.70 | 1,331.70 | 1,331.70 | |
| Subsidy | - | - | - | 115.90 | 361.40 | 544.40 | 755.50 | 660.30 |
| Dried Prunes | | | | | | | | |
| MGP <u>5/</u> | 1,050.60 | 1,336.90 | 1,421.10 | 1,541.20 | 1,679.90 | 1,721.90 | 1,721.90 | |
| Subsidy <u>5/</u> | 293.40 | 514.00 | 479.00 | 681.00 | 676.80 | 669.00 | 593.60 | 521.10 |
| Tomato Paste, Greece | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | - | - | - | - | 60.95 | 78.11 | 83.05 | 86.10 |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | - | - | - | - | 233.37 | 361.66 | 332.40 | 308.70 |
| Tomato Paste, Others | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | 65.60 | 83.50 | 87.50 | 92.75 | 98.78 | 101.25 | 100.24 | 97.20 |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | 353.37 | 415.43 | 403.26 | 438.04 | 494.89 | 510.87 | 389.80 | 270.00 |
| Whole San Marzano Tomatoes | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | 109.70 | 139.60 | 146.30 | 155.08 | 165.16 | 169.29 | 167.60 | 162.60 |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | 127.50 | 190.76 | 173.70 | 181.96 | 203.70 | 213.04 | 152.10 | 124.10 |
| Whole Roma & Similar Tomatoes | | | | | | | | |
| MGP | 82.80 | 105.30 | 110.30 | 116.92 | 124.52 | 127.63 | 127.63 | 123.80 |
| Subsidy <u>4/</u> | 101.20 | 153.70 | 138.37 | 131.85 | 147.61 | 152.93 | 112.10 | 90.80 |

1/ MGP. 2/ Net weight basis. Prior to 1984/85 the subsidy was granted on the gross weight. 3/ For tomato products, subsidies shown are those announced by the EC Commission with the condition of a 4.7 million ton raw material quota. Actual subsidies paid will be lower because the quota will be exceeded. 4/ Subsidy converted to a net weight basis for seasons prior to 1984/85 by multiplying published gross weight subsidy by 0.85 for canned fruit, .926 for Greek tomato product and .92 for Italian tomato products. 5/ Basis 66 fruits per 500 grams.

WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM SITUATION 1/

World canned mushroom exports in 1984, excluding intra-EC trade, are estimated to be 22 percent above 1983 shipments. China--together with Hong Kong and Macao, which obtain mushrooms in brine from China for canning--accounted for 58 percent of world trade in canned mushrooms in 1984. World canned mushroom imports increased considerably in 1984, largely reflecting a 50 percent increase in U.S. imports.

WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM TRADE
(Metric tons, drained weight equivalent)

| COUNTRY | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Revised | Revised | Revised | Prelim |
| <u>Exports</u> | | | | |
| China, mainland 1/..... | 46,000 | 50,000 | 49,000 | 58,000 |
| Taiwan 2/..... | 21,211 | 28,426 | 28,203 | 30,162 |
| Hong Kong & Macao 1/... | 16,800 | 13,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 |
| Korea, Republic of..... | 9,213 | 7,220 | 5,097 | 4,737 |
| France 3/ 4/..... | 2,800 | 3,668 | 3,237 | 4,859 |
| Others 1/ 5/..... | 3,268 | 3,154 | 4,099 | 12,000 |
| | | | | |
| Total..... | 99,292 | 105,468 | 101,636 | 123,758 |
| | | | | |
| <u>Imports</u> | | | | |
| United States..... | 39,853 | 45,610 | 50,816 | 76,251 |
| West Germany 3/.4/..... | 21,582 | 16,130 | 13,905 | 11,832 |
| Canada 4/..... | 16,219 | 15,875 | 13,432 | 12,839 |
| Japan 4/..... | 6,478 | 7,835 | 7,333 | 9,055 |
| Sweden 6/..... | 6,970 | 7,592 | 5,880 | 6,969 |
| Others 7/..... | 10,122 | 10,338 | 10,152 | 11,695 |
| | | | | |
| Total..... | 101,224 | 103,380 | 101,518 | 128,641 |
| | | | | |

1/ USDA estimate based on imports in principal markets. 2/ Dec.-Nov. 3/
Excludes Intra-EC trade. 4/ A factor of 0.6 was used to convert net weight data to drained weight. 5/ Spain, Netherlands and Bulgaria are the most important minor exporters. 6/ A factor of 0.5 was used to convert gross weight data to drained weight. 7/ Others are estimated to equal 10 percent of world imports. Austria, Switzerland and Australia appear to be the largest importers in this group.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics and USDA estimates.

1/ Unless noted otherwise, all weights are metric, drained weight basis. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds or approximately 91.859 standard 24-lb cases of mushrooms, drained weight. A factor of 0.6 is used to convert net weights (mushrooms plus liquid in which they are packed) to drained weight.

CANNED MUSCHROOMS

European Community quotas for canned mushroom imports from third countries remain at 34,750 tons, net weight basis (20,850 tons drained weight equivalent)--a level originally established in 1981. West Germany receives 94 percent of the EC import quota. The 1985 quota reallocated 2,570 tons to Korea and "other" countries. The 1985 quota was amended late in July, lowering West Germany's allocation by 300 tons and adding it to Denmark's. The 1985 quota is distributed as follows (metric tons, drained weight equivalent)

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| China, mainland..... | 15,976 |
| Taiwan..... | 1,210 |
| Korea, Rep of..... | 1,800 |
| Spain..... | 652 |
| Hong Kong..... | 260 |
| Others..... | 952 |

Because of increased domestic production, European importers no longer use the full EC quota. In 1984, 60 percent of the quota ~~was~~ filled. West German imports from non-EC countries in 1984 accounted for only 17 percent in of total imports compared with 20 percent in 1983.

Fresh mushroom production in 1984 in the Republic of Korea was the highest since 1980 due to near-record crop yields. The high production level combined with anticipated export demand lead to a 36 percent increase in canned mushroom production. The 1985 Government target for fresh mushroom production ~~was~~ set six percent above the 1984 level. However, it is expected that canned mushroom production will decrease in 1985 and the years ahead, even with government pressure on the canneries to buy mushrooms to help mushroom farmers.

Korea's exports of canned mushroom in 1984 dropped only slightly in contrast to substantial declines in previous years. This ~~was~~ due to an increase in shipments to the United States which offset losses in other markets. Ninety-two percent of Korea's exports went to the United States last year. Exports are expected to decline slightly again this year due to increased competition and reduced demand in the United States.

Canned mushroom production in Taiwan increased moderately in 1985. Encouraged by increased exports, especially to the United States, Taiwan's fresh production increased for the first time in seven years. Next year's production target, although not set yet, will probably remain at the 1984 level.

In 1984, canned mushroom exports increased slightly due to increased sales to Australia and the United States. Taiwan has lost most of its share of the EC market within the last few years due to quota limitations and strong competition from other exporters. The 1985 export target ~~was~~ set at 29,175 tons. Because of the strong Taiwan dollar and record production in the United States it is highly unlikely this target will be reached.

Government policy in both Korea and Taiwan has continued to encourage mushroom production even with their declining export markets. Increased consumption of fresh mushrooms in both countries is helping to absorb the surplus product. In Taiwan, domestic consumption of fresh mushrooms ~~was~~ four times greater last

year than in 1983. Korean consumers used 7,400 tons of fresh mushrooms in 1984 which was triple the 1980 level. The growth in the Korean market is attributed to the availability of mushrooms at reasonable prices resulting from declining canning needs and improvements in packaging and handling.

As a result of the Section 406 import relief petition brought before the U.S. International Trade Commission in 1982 (it was denied), the PRC imposed a licensing system for canned mushrooms exports to the United States in 1983. The Ministry of Foreign Trade allocates export quotas to the provinces based on historical levels. While the quota has increased slowly since being imposed, pressure may mount for larger quotas as new capacity comes on line. For example, in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 20,000 tons of mushroom and water chestnut capacity is under construction at one cannery.

Another factor influencing China's mushroom pack is new marketing policies which have diverted most green vegetable production to the domestic fresh market. Canneries which had packed a variety of green beans and peas can no longer obtain raw material. These canneries are increasing their mushroom pack for which reliable supplies are still available. While the domestic market is expanding with increased economic growth, it seems likely that some of this new production will enter the world market.

U.S. imports of canned mushrooms during the 1984/85 (July-June) marketing year declined slightly from the prior year, mainly due to a decrease in imports of stems and pieces in containers of over 9 ounces. Imports from China, the largest supplier in this category declined by about 21 percent, although imports from the Netherlands rose by about 29 percent. Although Taiwan, reportedly, lowered prices for pieces in its second season this year (April-June), its average f.o.b. export price was still higher than the other major exporters to the United States.

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CANNED MUSHROOMS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
IN TAIWAN AND SOUTH KOREA
(Metric tons, drained weight 1/)

| COUNTRY | YEAR | BEGINNING STOCKS | PRODUCTION | IMPORTS | TOTAL | EXPORTS | DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION | STOCKS | ENDING STOCKS | DISTRIBUTION | TOTAL |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| KOREA, REP. OF | 1983 | 959 | 4,846 | 0 | 5,805 | 5,097 | 142 | 566 | 5,805 | | |
| | 1984 | 566 | 6,567 | 0 | 7,133 | 4,737 | 185 | 2,211 | 7,133 | | |
| | 1985 <u>2/</u> | 2,211 | 4,900 | 0 | 7,111 | 4,600 | 240 | 2,271 | 7,111 | | |
| CHINA (TAIWAN) | <u>4/</u> 1983 | 8,883 | 25,209 | 0 | 34,092 | 28,203 | 0 | 5,889 | 34,092 | | |
| | 1984 | 5,889 | 25,301 | 0 | 31,190 | 30,162 | 0 | 1,028 | 31,190 | | |
| | <u>2/</u> 1985 | 1,028 | 28,092 | 0 | 29,120 | 25,000 | 0 | 4,120 | 29,120 | | |

1/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24-lb. drained weight cases. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Taiwan's consumption is insignificant. 4/ Agaricus bisporus mushrooms only. December-November marketing year.

UNITED STATES: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND APPARENT
CONSUMPTION OF MUSHROOMS

| MARKETING YEAR: (July-June) | PRODUCTION | CANNED | DRIED | TOTAL | CONSUMPTION | APPARENT | MARKET SHARE |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,000 Metric tons, | | | | | |
| 1979/80..... | 213.2 | 79.3 | 5.6 | 84.9 | 298.1 | 28 | |
| 1980/81..... | 213.0 | 67.0 | 6.2 | 73.2 | 286.2 | 26 | |
| 1981/82..... | 234.6 | 66.6 | 6.5 | 73.1 | 307.7 | 24 | |
| 1982/83..... | 222.6 | 79.8 | 6.3 | 86.1 | 308.7 | 28 | |
| 1983/84..... | 254.7 <u>3/</u> | 106.5 | 8.2 | 114.7 | 369.4 | 31 | |
| 1984/85..... | 270.2 | 99.9 | 10.4 | 110.3 | 380.5 | 29 | |

1/ Includes frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms. 2/ Production plus imports. Exports of U.S. mushrooms are negligible. 3/ Revised

NOTE: Imports of canned and frozen mushrooms are converted to a fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 ton of drained weight to 1.538 tons of fresh weight. Dried mushroom imports are converted on the basis of 1 ton of dried weight to 10 tons of fresh weight.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board, USDA; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS,
BY CONTAINER SIZE AND STYLE, JULY-JUNE 1984/85

| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | CONTAINERS NOT OVER 9 OUNCES | | | CONTAINERS OVER 9 OUNCES | | | Metric Tons, Drained Weight | Straw Mushrooms | TOTAL 2/ |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Whole | Sliced | Other 1/ | Whole | Sliced | Other 1/ | | | |
| QUANTITY | | | | | | | | | |
| China, mainland | 162 | 397 | 4,524 | 472 | 625 | 11,358 | 1 | 17,539 | |
| Taiwan | 2,321 | 5,858 | 5,254 | 1,664 | 1,308 | 6,260 | 2,262 | 24,926 | |
| Hong Kong | 29 | 137 | 184 | 320 | 1,064 | 6,876 | 10 | 8,621 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 25 | 137 | 1,736 | 24 | 72 | 2,590 | — | 4,583 | |
| Macao | — | — | 20 | 6 | 48 | 316 | — | 390 | |
| Spain | 1 | 26 | 129 | 40 | 277 | 4,446 | — | 4,919 | |
| Others | 53 | 117 | 373 | 87 | 156 | 2,723 | 23 | 3,533 | |
| Total | 2,591 | 6,672 | 12,220 | 2,613 | 3,550 | 34,569 | 2,296 | 64,511 | |
| UNIT VALUE | | | | | | | | | |
| China, mainland | 2.49 | 2.27 | 2.20 | 1.60 | 1.99 | 1.83 | 2.00 | 1.94 | |
| Taiwan | 2.97 | 3.18 | 2.60 | 2.38 | 2.48 | 2.16 | 1.87 | 2.57 | |
| Hong Kong | 2.17 | 2.34 | 2.20 | 1.93 | 2.15 | 1.86 | 2.30 | 2.09 | |
| Korea, Republic of | 3.36 | 2.78 | 2.32 | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.90 | — | 2.09 | |
| Macao | — | — | 2.05 | 2.67 | 2.23 | 1.97 | — | 2.01 | |
| Spain | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.98 | 1.88 | 2.05 | 1.93 | — | 1.94 | |
| Others | 4.15 | 2.49 | 2.88 | 3.76 | 2.93 | 2.13 | 3.70 | 2.30 | |
| Total | 2.96 | 3.09 | 2.41 | 2.22 | 2.24 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 2.21 | |

—Denotes zero or insignificant. 1/ Stems and pieces. 2/ Figures may not total due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

September 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

CANNED MUSHROOMS

UNITED STATES: SALES, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS

| MARKETING YEAR (July-June) | SALES OF U.S. | APPARENT | MARKET SHARE OF IMPORTS Percent |
|---|---------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | PRODUCT | IMPORTS 1/ | |
| :-----1,000 Metric tons, drained weight-----: | | | |
| 1979/80..... | 43.3 | 50.2 | 54 |
| 1980/81..... | 45.1 | 43.2 | 49 |
| 1981/82..... | 41.8 | 43.0 | 51 |
| 1982/83..... | 42.7 | 51.5 | 55 |
| 1983/84..... | 38.5 | 68.8 | 64 |
| 1984/85..... | 46.8 | 64.5 | 58 |
| : | | | |

1/ Includes canned straw mushrooms.

SOURCE: Compiled from U.S. International Trade Commission and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS 1/ CALENDAR YEARS

| Country of Origin | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| :-----Metric tons, drained weight-----: | | | | | | |
| <u>Asia</u> | | | | | | |
| China, mainland..... | 120 | 6,727 | 12,449 | 16,617 | 16,639 | 20,530 |
| Taiwan..... | 21,984 | 25,996 | 11,029 | 17,345 | 19,289 | 28,072 |
| Hong Kong..... | 6,603 | 8,899 | 10,651 | 7,379 | 7,745 | 10,128 |
| Japan..... | 250 | 206 | 167 | 114 | 179 | 355 |
| Korea, Republic of..... | 12,951 | 8,803 | 4,275 | 2,350 | 3,624 | 5,283 |
| Macao..... | 335 | 902 | 1,040 | 1,511 | 1,500 | 854 |
| Other..... | 11 | 21 | 11 | 101 | 45 | 154 |
| Total..... | 42,254 | 51,554 | 39,622 | 45,417 | 49,021 | 65,376 |
| <u>Europe</u> | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxembourg..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | 31 | 537 |
| France..... | 89 | 93 | 70 | 50 | 257 | 798 |
| Germany, West..... | 55 | 31 | 15 | 33 | 34 | 71 |
| Netherlands..... | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 335 | 2,302 |
| Spain..... | 237 | 46 | 78 | 16 | 1,047 | 6,967 |
| Switzerland..... | 9 | 8 | 17 | 15 | 23 | 29 |
| Other..... | 123 | 23 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 126 |
| Total..... | 513 | 201 | 198 | 127 | 1,741 | 10,830 |
| <u>Other Countries</u> | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 29 | 38 | 8 | 35 | 42 | 5 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 258 | 317 | 22 | 28 | --- | --- |
| Other..... | 331 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 40 |
| Total..... | 618 | 366 | 33 | 66 | 54 | 45 |
| : | | | | | | |
| Grand Total..... | 43,385 | 52,121 | 39,853 | 45,610 | 50,816 | 76,251 |
| : | | | | | | |

---Denotes less than 500 kg or zero.

1/ Excludes frozen mushrooms. Includes canned straw mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUSHROOMS
 CALENDAR YEARS
 (Metric Tons, Drained Weight)

| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------|-------|------|------|--------|------|
| : | | | | | |
| Brazil..... | --- | 24 | — | — | — |
| Canada..... | 273 | 193 | 214 | 217 | 315 |
| China, Taiwan..... | 815 | 135 | 191 | 138 | 106 |
| Italy..... | --- | --- | 1 | 2 1/ | 4 |
| Japan..... | --- | --- | — | — | 3 |
| Korea, Republic of..... | --- | --- | — | 84 | — |
| Spain..... | --- | --- | — | — | 3 |
| Switzerland..... | --- | --- | — | 1 | — |
| : | | | | | |
| Total..... | 1,088 | 352 | 406 | 442 1/ | 431 |

—Denotes zero or insignificant. 1/ Adjusted

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF DRIED MUSHROOMS
 CALENDAR YEARS
 (Metric Tons)

| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| : | | | | | |
| Chile..... | 181 | 79 | 148 | 143 | 190 |
| China, mainland..... | 4 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 9 |
| Taiwan..... | 78 | 103 | 51 | 86 | 114 |
| France..... | 4 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 31 |
| Germany, West..... | 6 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 15 |
| Italy..... | 4 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 23 |
| Japan..... | 258 | 397 | 296 | 336 | 422 |
| Korea, Republic of..... | 91 | 67 | 23 | 95 | 131 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Others..... | 8 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 23 |
| : | | | | | |
| Total..... | 637 | 684 | 567 | 720 | 966 |

NOTE: 1 ton of dried mushrooms is equivalent to approximately 10 tons of fresh mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

September 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products
 Division, FAS/USDA

KOREA

KOREAN CITRUS

South Korea's citrus industry has been on a course of rapid development during the past decade, with citrus production growing from a 50,000 metric ton base in the mid-1970's to a projected 370,000 tons for the upcoming 1985 winter harvest. As the industry reaches maturity, Government officials and growers have become increasingly concerned with marketing difficulties associated with a surplus fruit availability and the need to adopt measures to protect grower returns. The Korean Government is trying to remedy this budding problem by encouraging growers to improve fruit quality and to switch to new varieties that will extend the harvesting period. Growers, however, hope to insulate their market from outside influences and are pressing the government to reverse its recent trade policy shift toward liberalization of citrus imports.

KOREA: AREA, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TANGERINES, 1975/76-1985/86

| Year <u>1/</u> | : | : | : | : |
|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | : Area | : Production | : Fresh Consumption | : Processed Consumption |
| | : Hectares | -----Metric tons----- | | |
| 1975/76..... | 9,258 | 67,392 | N.A | N.A |
| 1976/77..... | 9,902 | 43,135 | N.A | N.A |
| 1977/78..... | 10,388 | 101,815 | N.A | N.A |
| 1978/79..... | 10,321 | 107,535 | 83,160 | 24,375 |
| 1979/80..... | 10,966 | 145,457 | 126,696 | 18,761 |
| 1980/81..... | 12,205 | 161,434 | 143,092 | 13,342 |
| 1981/82..... | 12,579 | 208,654 | 184,347 | 24,307 |
| 1982/83..... | 13,632 | 278,784 | 248,690 | 30,094 |
| 1983/84..... | 14,838 | 331,000 | 297,941 | 33,059 |
| 1984/85..... | 15,450 | 261,129 | 243,129 | 18,000 |
| 1985/86 <u>2/</u> | 15,450 | 373,100 | 333,100 | 40,000 |
| : | | | | |

N.A. indicates not available.

1/ Harvest begins in October-November of the first year indicated. 2/
Forecast.

SOURCE: Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry and the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation.

All of Korea's citrus production consists of tangerines grown on Cheju Island off the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula. The tangerine crop represents about 60 percent of the value of all agricultural output on Cheju with more than half of the island's 45,000 farm families earning most of their income from the tangerine crop. Farms tend to be small, ranging from 1 to 2 hectares (2.5-5 acres). The dominant tangerine variety grown on Cheju is the Unshu Mikan (satsuma or mandarin orange) brought over from Japan. This variety normally reaches peak production when trees are 20-30 years of age. Since Cheju's tangerine groves average only 10-15 years, production is expected to trend upward about 8 percent annually over the next few years.

The Korean Government instituted a replanting program in 1982 aimed at replacing one-fourth of Korea's 15,450 hectares of tangerines with new varieties by 1986. The program is designed to spread out the harvest period. At present, tangerines are picked from late October until early December. The new early maturing varieties being planted will be ready for harvesting in late September while the new late varieties will extend the harvest through the end of December. Growers participating in the program receive a subsidy payment of slightly more than \$2,500 per hectare, sufficient to cover 70 percent of total planting costs.

Most of Korea's tangerine crop is consumed domestically as fresh fruit. An export trade has not developed largely because the majority of exportable supplies are of only fair quality and most Southeast Asian markets already are supplied with inexpensive Chinese tangerines. Exports to the United States are not permitted for phytosanitary reasons while exports to Canada have reached only minor volumes. The local industry believes that a government subsidy is required to achieve a noteworthy export volume.

Korea's tangerines have a somewhat sour taste which renders them unsuitable for canning and produces a poor flavor in processed juice. Korea's canned tangerine exports, mainly to the United States, are made from fruit imported from Japan. The first juice plant was constructed in 1974--there now are four in operation--as a marketing outlet for excess fruit supplies. To assure a strong processing demand for Korean tangerines, the Government mandated a domestic content requirement for orange juice sold in Korea. Local content was established at 50 percent in 1982 and was raised to 60 percent in 1983, and again to 70 percent in 1984.

While the processing industry feels that juice sales could be expanded significantly if it were allowed to import more orange juice and increase the percentage of such juice in the final product, Korea's Ministry of Agriculture, under pressure from growers, has so far refused this request. Per-capita fruit juice consumption in Korea, which is largely blended tangerine and orange juice, has grown from 4.7 liters in 1979 to 5.3 liters in 1984. Declining juice quality resulting from the domestic blending requirement and rising prices, however, threaten to slow this upward trend in consumption. The possibility exists that a one-time extra import quota for orange juice may be granted later this year when Korean supplies are depleted. The tight juice inventory is viewed as a temporary situation resulting from last season's short crop and will be corrected by the upcoming record harvest. U.S. orange juice exports to Korea during 1984 were valued at \$2.5 million, 19 percent above 1983.

In recent years, Korea has prohibited the importation of all citrus except to meet the consumption needs of its hotel and tourist trade. In January 1984, Korea reduced the ad valorem import duty for all citrus from 60 percent to 50 percent, and at the same time removed all restrictions against the importation of lemons. U.S. lemon exports to Korea in 1984 were \$424,000, more than double a year earlier. Korea approved grapefruit imports for general consumption on July 1, 1985, under a general import liberalization policy. Efforts in the near-term to open the Korean market to oranges, however, are likely to meet with stiff political resistance from growers and government officials representing the domestic industry. Imported oranges are viewed as more of a threat than lemons or grapefruit to locally grown tangerines.

Japan's Import Tariff Reductions on Horticultural Products

Effective April 1, 1986

| Tariff No. | Product | Current Tariff Percent | | New Tariff Percent | Tariff No. | Product | Current Tariff Percent | | New Tariff Percent | Tariff Percent |
|------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Current Tariff Percent | New Tariff Percent | | | | Current Tariff Percent | New Tariff Percent | | |
| 08.01-110 | Bananas -April/Sept.; Preferential -Oct./March; Preferential | 17.5 35.0 | 12.5 25.0 | -290 | | Other -MFN -Preferential | 16.0 12.0 | 12.0 9.0 | | |
| 08.05-100 | Chestnuts | 20.0 | 16.0 | 20.02- | | Vegetables, prep./pres., w/o added sugar | 12.0 | 9.6 | | |
| 08.05-200 | Walnuts | 20.0 | 16.0 | * | -220 | Tomatoes | 12.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | |
| 08.05-430 | Macadamia -MFN -Preferential | 12.0 10.0 | 9.0 6.0 | * | -240 | Bamboo shoots | 12.0 | 12.0 | 16.0 | |
| 08.05-440 | Pistachios | 12.0 | 9.0 | * | -250 | Potatoes, mashed or flaked | 20.0 | 20.0 | 16.0 | |
| 08.05-490 | Pecans | 12.0 | 9.0 | * | -281 | Green peas | 20.0 | 20.0 | 16.0 | |
| 08.09-020 | Papayas - preferential | 4.0 | 3.0 | 20.03- | | Frozen fruit, sugar added | | | | |
| 08.10-020 | Pineapple, frozen, w/o sugar added | 35.0 | 28.0 | -010 | | Tropical fruit -MFN -Preferential | 28.0 17.5 | 20.0 12.0 | | |
| 08.11-390 | Chestnuts, peeled | 20.0 | 16.0 | -020 | | Pineapple | 35.0 | 28.0 | | |
| 20.01- | Vegetables and fruit, prep./pres. by vinegar or acetic acid, sugar added | | | * | -090 | Berries | 20.0 | 20.0 | 16.0 | |
| -110 | Tropical fruit -MFN -Preferential | 15.0 12.5 | 10.0 6.0 | 20.04- | * | Other | 28.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | |
| -120 | Mangoes/mangosteens -Preferential | 10.0 | 6.0 | * | -020 | Fruit preserved by sugar | | | | |
| -190 | Other -MFN -Preferential | 20.0 16.0 | 15.0 12.0 | 20.06- | * | Apricots | 24.0 | 19.2 | 19.2 | |
| 20.01- | Vegetables and fruit, prep./pres. by vinegar or acetic acid, w/o added sugar | | | * | -090 | Other, excluding marron glace | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | |
| -210 | Tropical fruit -MFN -Preferential | 12.5 10.0 | 10.0 6.0 | 20.06- | * | Fruit otherwise prep./pres., with added sugar or spirit | | | | |
| -220 | Mangoes/mangosteens -MFN -Preferential | 12.0 7.5 | 9.0 5.6 | * | -124 | Peaches, canned, over 2 kg. | 15.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | |

| <u>Tariff No.</u> | <u>Product</u> | <u>Current Tariff Percent</u> | <u>New Tariff Percent</u> | <u>Tariff No.</u> | <u>Product</u> | <u>Current Tariff Percent</u> | <u>New Tariff Percent</u> |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| * -135 | Pears, nes | 25.4 | 20.3 | * | -293 | Almonds, roasted | 10.0 |
| * -143 | Cherries | 20.0 | 16.0 | * | -293 | Pecans, roasted | 12.8 |
| * -153 | Apricots | 20.0 | 16.0 | * | -293 | Other nuts | 16.0 |
| * -162 | Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas, mangosteens | 28.0 | 22.4 | * | -299 | Prunes | 16.0 |
| * -171 | Mixed fruit, fruit salad, and fruit cocktail | 14.0 | 11.2 | * | 20.07- | Fruit and Vegetable Juices | 8.0 |
| * -182 | Cashew nuts, roasted | 28.0 | 22.4 | * | -134 | Lemon juice, w/o added sugar, less than 10% sucrose | 10.0 |
| * -189 | Other nuts, roasted | 28.0 | 22.4 | * | -212 | Lime juice, w/o added sugar, less than 10% sucrose | 20.00 |
| * -199 | Berries, prunes | 23.0 | 18.4 | * | -212 | Vegetable juice mixtures, sugar added | 13.5 |
| 20.06- | Fruit otherwise prep./pres., w/o added sugar or spirit | * | -212 | Vegetable juice, other (except tomato and mixtures), w/o added sugar | 13.5 | Vegetable juice mixtures, sugar added | 10.8 |
| * -223 | Peaches, canned | 15.0 | 12.0 | * | 22.03-000 | Beer | 12.0 |
| * -223 | Pears, canned | 15.1 | 12.1 | * | 22.03-000 | Wine, bulk | 8 Yen/1 |
| * -224 | Peaches, nes. | 20.01 | 16.0 | * | 22.05-210 | Vermouth, etc. | 80 Yen/1 |
| * -224 | Pears, nes. | 18.3 | 14.6 | * | 22.06-000 | Sake | 126 Yen/1 |
| * -227 | Cherries | 16.0 | 12.8 | * | 22.07-100 | Other fermented bev., incl. wine coolers | 88 Yen/1 |
| * -239 | Apricots | 16.0 | 12.8 | * | 22.07-200 | Other fermented bev., incl. wine coolers | 77 Yen/1 |
| * -252 | Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas, and mangosteens, canned | 20.0 | 16.0 | Effective April 1, 1987 | | 61.6 Y/1 | |
| * -259 | Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas, and mangosteens, canned, nes. | 20.0 | 16.0 | 22.05-100 | Champagne and other sparkling wine | Yen/liter | |
| * -261 | Mixed fruit, fruit salad, and fruit cocktail | 14.0 | 11.2 | 22.05-291 | -MFN (temp.) | 360 | 288 |
| * -273 | Macadamias, roasted | 10.0 | 8.0 | 22.05-299 | -preferential | 260 | 208 |
| * -274 | Macadamias, nes. | 10.0 | 8.0 | Still wine, bottled | | 220 | 176 |
| * -276 | Cashews, unroasted, pulp | 20.0 | 16.0 | -Lesser of | | 38% or | 30.4% or |
| | | | | | | 280 Y | 224 Y |
| | | | | | | 166 | 132.8 |

*For these products, Japan announced that "if injuries to domestic industries are caused to a considerable extent by import surge or other circumstances due to this measure, suspension of the measure on related products may be introduced."

MEXICO

MEXICO
 Horticultural Products Requiring Import Permits
 Effective July 26, 1985

| <u>Tariff No.</u> | <u>Product</u> | <u>Tariff No.</u> | <u>Product</u> |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 06.02A999 | Live plants other than forest trees, fruit trees, buds and cuttings, plants with primordial roots, and rosebushes with or without roots | 08.12A003 | Apricots, dried, with pits |
| 08.12A004 | Apricots, dried, pitted | | |
| 06.03A001 | Cut flowers | 08.12A005 | Peaches, dried, with pits |
| 06.03A999 | Other flowers and buds suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated, or otherwise prepared | 08.12A006 | Peaches, dried, pitted |
| 08.12A007 | Apples, dried | | |
| 07.01A001 | Potatoes, fresh, except for seed | 08.12A008 | Pears, dried |
| 07.01A002 | Potatoes, for seed | 08.12A011 | Quinces, dried |
| 07.01A005 | Onions, fresh | 08.12A012 | Fruit, dried, unsuited for immediate consumption, in containers of 200 kgs. or more. |
| 07.01A006 | Tomatoes, fresh | 08.13A001 | Peel of melon and citrus, fresh, frozen, or provisionally preserved |
| 07.01A008 | Garlic, for seed | 20.01A001 | Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar |
| 07.01A009 | Olives, fresh | 20.02A002 | olives, prepared or preserved other than by vinegar or acetic acid. |
| 07.01A999 | Other fresh or chilled vegetables except cole crops, lettuce and celery | 20.02A999 | Other vegetables prepared or preserved other than by vinegar or acetic acid, except mushrooms |
| 07.02A001 | Onions, frozen | 20.03A001 | Fruit, frozen, sugar added |
| 07.03A002 | Olives, provisionally preserved | 20.04A001 | Fruit preserved by sugar, except cherries |
| 07.03A999 | Other vegetables provisionally preserved except capers | 20.04A999 | Fruit peel and parts of fruits preserved by sugar, except cherries |
| 08.01A001 | Dates, dried | 20.05A001 | Jellies, except for diabetics |
| 08.01A999 | Other fresh or dried tropical products except shelled brazil nuts and cashews | 20.05A002 | Marmalades, except for diabetics |
| 08.02A001 | Citrus, fresh or dried | 20.05A003 | Preserves, except for diabetics |
| 08.03A001 | Figs, dried | 20.05A999 | Other cooked preparations except for diabetics |
| 08.03A002 | Figs, fresh | 20.06A999 | Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved except walnuts, chestnuts, cherries, tropical raspberries in syrup, and papayas in syrup |
| 08.04A001 | Grapes, fresh | 20.07A001 | Orange juice, with a density up to 1.25 at a temperature of 15 degrees C. |
| 08.04A002 | Raisins | 20.07A999 | Other fruit and vegetable juices |
| 08.05A005 | Walnuts, inshell | 22.03A001 | Beer |
| 08.05A999 | Other nuts except almonds, filberts, pistachios, chestnuts, and pine nuts | 22.04A001 | Grape must, partially fermented |
| 08.06A001 | Apples, fresh | 22.05A001 | Quality wines, alcoholic strength exceeding 14 degrees at a temperature of 15 degrees C, in glass or earthenware |
| 08.06A002 | Pears, fresh | 22.05A002 | Champagne or champagne-type wines |
| 08.06A003 | Quinces, fresh | 22.05A003 | Red, white and rose' wines, alcoholic strength up to 14 degrees, in glass or earthenware |
| 08.07A999 | Stone fruit, except cherries | 22.05A004 | Grape wines, alcoholic strength up to 14 degrees |
| 08.08A001 | Strawberries, fresh | 22.05A999 | Other wine |
| 08.08A999 | Other berries, fresh | 22.06A001 | Vermouth |
| 08.09A001 | Fruit, other, fresh | 22.06A999 | Other wine flavored with aromatic substance |
| 08.10A001 | Fruit, frozen, without sugar added | 22.07A001 | Cider, perry, mead and similar alcoholic beverages |
| 08.11A999 | Fruit provisionally preserved, except cherries | | |
| 08.12A001 | Prunes, dried, pitted | | |
| 08.12A002 | Prunes, dried, other | | |

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS: CURRENT | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS: CURRENT |
| FRESH FRUIT | | | | | | | | |
| APPLES.....(JUL) | CANADA..... | 8,620 | 8,715 | 8,620 | 8,715 | 209,835 | GRAPES.....(JUN) | 5,950 |
| EC-TEN..... | 1,777 | 2,119 | 1,777 | 2,119 | 30,861 | CANADA..... | 5,405 | 10,413 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 183 | 61 | 183 | 61 | 8,943 | EC-TEN..... | 4,570 | 7,771 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 25 | - | 25 | - | 9,166 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 69 | 296 |
| CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 3,506 | 5,883 | 3,506 | 5,883 | 97,249 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 1,149 | 1,352 |
| HONG KONG..... | 574 | 1,422 | 574 | 1,422 | 35,642 | HONG KONG..... | 439 | 790 |
| SINGAPORE..... | 763 | 1,822 | 763 | 1,822 | 29,720 | SINGAPORE..... | 436 | 304 |
| MALAYSIA..... | 884 | 787 | 884 | 787 | 12,808 | CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 30 | 639 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 2,838 | 244 | 2,838 | 244 | 12,526 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 1 | 14 |
| SAUDI ARABIA..... | 1,987 | - | 1,987 | - | 47,747 | LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 114 | 118 |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRA | 851 | 229 | 851 | 229 | 28,384 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 36 | 35 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 133 | 256 | 133 | 256 | 15,547 | OTHER..... | 1 | 3 |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 150 | 114 | 150 | 114 | 11,195 | PEARS.....(JUL) | 1,619 | 1,095 |
| OTHER..... | 8 | 38 | 8 | 38 | 12,847 | CANADA..... | 1,454 | 1,619 |
| AVOCADOS....(OCT) | CANADA..... | 1,261 | 489 | 10,761 | 5,880 | 2,814 | EC-TEN..... | 815 |
| EC-TEN..... | 253 | 189 | 2,454 | 1,955 | 1,520 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 1,454 | 815 |
| FRANCE..... | 601 | 140 | 6,069 | 1,520 | 7,152 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | - | 4 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 438 | 45 | 4,908 | 926 | 5,507 | UNITED ARAB EMIRA | - | - |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 163 | 88 | 944 | 511 | 1,339 | KUWAIT..... | - | - |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | 3 | 237 | 113 | 287 | LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 91 | 189 |
| JAPAN..... | 266 | 141 | 1,767 | 2,018 | 2,098 | MEXICO..... | 69 | 185 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 266 | 141 | 1,761 | 1,947 | 2,092 | PANAMA..... | 21 | 4 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 138 | 16 | 205 | 270 | 465 | BRAZIL..... | - | - |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 3 | - | 28 | 2 | 28 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 41 | 41 |
| STRAWBERRIES..(JAN) | CANADA..... | 1,169 | 789 | 10,697 | 8,271 | 13,499 | PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN) | 7,579 |
| EC-TEN..... | 818 | 489 | 9,523 | 7,734 | 10,581 | CANADA..... | 3,189 | 7,023 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | 11 | 423 | 73 | 574 | EC-TEN..... | 4,571 | 13,996 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 30 | 20 | 157 | 64 | 193 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 2 | 34 |
| JAPAN..... | 286 | 259 | 489 | 367 | 1,990 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 2,800 | 87 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 277 | 256 | 402 | 311 | 1,890 | HONG KONG..... | 3,676 | 34 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 27 | 0 | 76 | 15 | 89 | SINGAPORE..... | 4,071 | 2,151 |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 0 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 2,151 | 295 |
| OTHER..... | 7 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 3 | LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 69 | 2,89 |
| CHERRIES SW&TT(MAY) | 7 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 46 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 17 | 4 |
| EC-TEN..... | 6 | - | 5 | - | 5 | OTHER..... | 1 | - |
| CANADA..... | 4,333 | 2,388 | 6,116 | 5,978 | 7,420 | KIWIFRUIT....(OCT) | 7 | 17 |
| EC-TEN..... | 2,228 | 532 | 3,273 | 2,606 | 4,105 | CANADA..... | 6 | 14 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 168 | 318 | 283 | 428 | 4,105 | EC-TEN..... | 708 | 777 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | 4 | 34 | 20 | 436 | NETHERLANDS..... | - | - |
| JAPAN..... | 1,922 | 1,530 | 2,505 | 2,911 | 6,072 | GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - |
| HONG KONG..... | 1,390 | 1,136 | 1,390 | 1,577 | 2,808 | UNITED KINGDOM... | - | - |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 458 | 325 | 1,008 | 1,143 | 2,911 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 9 | - | 11 | 6 | 1,168 | AUSTRIA..... | - | - |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1,168 | SWEDEN..... | - | - |
| OTHER..... | 6 | - | 8 | 0 | 10 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 1 | 2 |
| GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP) | 15,588 | 9,197 | 252,907 | 190,233 | 262,023 | KIWIFRUIT....(OCT) | 7 | 17 |
| CANADA..... | 2,605 | 1,093 | 39,058 | 34,134 | 3,189 | NETHERLANDS..... | 6 | 14 |
| EC-TEN..... | 95 | 104 | 66,402 | 51,287 | 4,071 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 708 | 777 |
| FRANCE..... | - | - | 40,266 | 31,735 | 4,198 | UNITED KINGDOM... | 417 | 417 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 34 | 72 | 18,806 | 13,822 | 2,889 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 84 | 33 | 2,716 | 1,326 | 3,039 | AUSTRIA..... | - | - |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 12,755 | 7,550 | 14,408 | 100,236 | 1,168 | SWEDEN..... | - | - |
| JAPAN..... | 12,521 | 6,951 | 140,946 | 96,684 | 150,587 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 1 | 2 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 47 | 36 | 146,976 | KIWIFRUIT....(OCT) | 1 | 2 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 42 | 416 | 178 | 3,162 | 4,198 | NETHERLANDS..... | 1,168 | 1,168 |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 7 | - | 52 | 52 | 4,198 | GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - |
| OTHER..... | - | - | 46 | - | 4,198 | UNITED KINGDOM... | - | - |
| LEMONS.....(AUG) | 12,729 | 6,041 | 152,961 | 149,053 | 152,961 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 9 | 12 |
| EC-TEN..... | 115 | - | 7,339 | 10,328 | 152,961 | FINLAND..... | - | - |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 96 | 70 | 1,628 | 892 | 1,628 | NORWAY..... | 7 | 9 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 11,999 | 5,242 | 129,394 | 125,032 | 1,628 | SPAIN..... | - | - |
| JAPAN..... | 11,691 | 5,155 | 119,932 | 114,556 | 129,394 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 21 | 1 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 3 | 15 | 1,905 | 685 | 119,932 | JAPAN..... | - | - |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 5 | 21 | 277 | 48 | 119,932 | INDONESIA..... | 3 | 3 |
| OTHER..... | - | 17 | 0 | 17 | 277 | HONG KONG..... | 2 | 7 |
| LIMES.....(APR) | 146 | 237 | 722 | 828 | 0 | SINGAPORE..... | 17 | 17 |
| CANADA..... | 115 | 186 | 593 | 748 | 1,214 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 37 | 21 |
| EC-TEN..... | 26 | 8 | 58 | 8 | 1,214 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | 34 | 43 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 2 | - | 7 | - | 1,214 | LAT. AMER./EX CARR | - | - |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | - | 36 | - | 1,214 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. | - | - |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | - | - | 2 | - | 1,214 | OTHER..... | - | - |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 3 | 43 | 25 | 71 | 40 | CHERRIES MARAC(JUL) | 171 | 119 |
| ORANGES.....(NOV) | 18,158 | 28,458 | 323,434 | 327,671 | 367,628 | CHERRIES MARAC(JUL) | 171 | 119 |
| CANADA..... | 4,053 | 4,469 | 121,702 | 107,269 | 130,269 | CANADA..... | 18 | 119 |
| EC-TEN..... | 185 | 880 | 809 | 7,526 | 809 | EC-TEN..... | 6 | 119 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | 59 | 293 | 66 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 1 | 119 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 13,761 | 22,975 | 198,349 | 211,553 | 233,583 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 113 | 100 |
| HONG KONG..... | 4,668 | 9,060 | 80,417 | 78,704 | 101,260 | CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 39 | 100 |
| JAPAN..... | 6,986 | 11,484 | 75,058 | 94,578 | 83,468 | HONG KONG..... | 35 | 100 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 1,262 | 33 | 1,264 | SINGAPORE..... | 11 | 100 |
| LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 117 | 129 | 249 | 722 | 464 | KOREA, REPUBLIC O | 1 | 100 |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 38 | 6 | 993 | 275 | 1,151 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 11 | 100 |
| OTHER..... | 4 | - | 11 | - | 23 | LAT. AMER./EX CARR | 11 | 100 |

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY | | REGION/COUNTRY | | JULY | | SEASON TO DATE | | LAST FULL | | REGION/COUNTRY | | JULY | | SEASON TO DATE | | LAST FULL | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---|-------|-----------|--------|----------------|--------|---|-------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | | | 1984 | | 1985 | | PREVIOUS | | | | 1984 | | 1985 | | PREVIOUS | |
| CHERRIES, SW & TT (JUL) | 251 | 158 | 251 | 158 | 1,988 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 321 | 216 | 5,303 | 4,713 | 5,303 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 321 | 216 | 5,303 | 4,713 | 5,303 |
| CANADA..... | 97 | 10 | 97 | 10 | 240 | FRANCE..... | 100 | - | 4,639 | 1,516 | 4,639 | FRANCE..... | 100 | - | 4,639 | 1,516 | 4,639 |
| EC-TEN..... | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 45 | UNITED KINGDOM..... | 71 | 241 | 3,167 | 3,216 | 3,167 | UNITED KINGDOM..... | 71 | 241 | 3,167 | 3,216 | 3,167 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | 17 | - | 17 | 98 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 1,068 | 658 | 10,821 | 8,221 | 10,821 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 1,068 | 658 | 10,821 | 8,221 | 10,821 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 131 | 127 | 131 | 127 | 1,453 | SWEDEN..... | 413 | 192 | 2,893 | 2,239 | 2,893 | SWEDEN..... | 413 | 192 | 2,893 | 2,239 | 2,893 |
| JAPAN..... | 62 | 19 | 62 | 19 | 653 | SPAIN..... | 143 | 30 | 2,661 | 1,564 | 2,661 | SPAIN..... | 143 | 30 | 2,661 | 1,564 | 2,661 |
| CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 39 | 71 | 39 | 71 | 563 | FINLAND..... | 342 | 387 | 2,617 | 2,272 | 2,617 | FINLAND..... | 342 | 387 | 2,617 | 2,272 | 2,617 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 1 | - | 1 | - | 121 | NORWAY..... | 93 | 48 | 1,624 | 1,171 | 1,624 | NORWAY..... | 93 | 48 | 1,624 | 1,171 | 1,624 |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 10 | - | 10 | - | 27 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 948 | 1,425 | 12,769 | 11,282 | 12,769 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 948 | 1,425 | 12,769 | 11,282 | 12,769 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | JAPAN..... | 844 | 1,206 | 9,537 | 8,558 | 9,537 | JAPAN..... | 844 | 1,206 | 9,537 | 8,558 | 9,537 |
| PEACHES.....(JUN) | 510 | 738 | 1,150 | 1,654 | 11,431 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 7 | 34 | 548 | 3,685 | 548 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 7 | 34 | 548 | 3,685 | 548 |
| CANADA..... | 195 | 195 | 567 | 671 | 4,910 | OTHER..... | 105 | - | 222 | 207 | 222 | OTHER..... | 105 | - | 222 | 207 | 222 |
| EC-TEN..... | 13 | - | 38 | 80 | 152 | FRUIT JUICE (1000 GAL SINGLE STR. EQUIV.) | | | | | | FRUIT JUICE (1000 GAL SINGLE STR. EQUIV.) | | | | | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 68 | 246 | 98 | 304 | 550 | GRPFRT, SS.....(NOV) | 156 | 241 | 1,422 | 1,208 | 1,756 | GRPFRT, SS.....(NOV) | 156 | 241 | 1,422 | 1,208 | 1,756 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 157 | 170 | 265 | 280 | 4,340 | CANADA..... | 21 | 31 | 211 | 217 | 264 | CANADA..... | 21 | 31 | 211 | 217 | 264 |
| JAPAN..... | 40 | 48 | 40 | 93 | 2,318 | EC-TEN..... | 66 | 29 | 578 | 279 | 636 | EC-TEN..... | 66 | 29 | 578 | 279 | 636 |
| CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 46 | 4 | 125 | 4 | 610 | ITALY..... | - | 4 | 309 | 22 | 316 | ITALY..... | - | 4 | 309 | 22 | 316 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 43 | 42 | 102 | 77 | 569 | FRANCE..... | 45 | - | 228 | 223 | 278 | FRANCE..... | 45 | - | 228 | 223 | 278 |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 25 | 65 | 60 | 222 | 781 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 9 | 19 | 21 | 19 | 129 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 33 | 35 | 274 | 275 | 385 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 33 | 35 | 274 | 275 | 385 |
| PEARS.....(JUN) | 62 | 23 | 136 | 70 | 1,126 | JAPAN..... | 18 | 14 | 165 | 125 | 234 | JAPAN..... | 18 | 14 | 165 | 125 | 234 |
| EC-TEN..... | 3 | - | 18 | 11 | 74 | HONG KONG..... | 7 | 12 | 57 | 46 | 77 | HONG KONG..... | 7 | 12 | 57 | 46 | 77 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | - | 1 | - | 56 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 14 | 140 | 250 | 387 | 327 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 14 | 140 | 250 | 387 | 327 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 21 | 2 | 28 | 17 | 349 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | - | 129 | 113 | 218 | 155 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | - | 129 | 113 | 218 | 155 |
| T T ER PACIFIC IS. | - | - | - | - | 157 | UNITED ARAB EMIRA | 5 | 10 | 82 | 130 | 99 | UNITED ARAB EMIRA | 5 | 10 | 82 | 130 | 99 |
| INDONESIA..... | 1 | - | 1 | - | 60 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 0 | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 0 | - | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| JAPAN..... | 8 | - | 9 | 9 | 43 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 21 | 4 | 94 | 47 | 128 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 21 | 4 | 94 | 47 | 128 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 27 | 2 | 65 | 21 | 269 | OTHER..... | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | OTHER..... | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| SAUDI ARABIA..... | 18 | - | 47 | 19 | 156 | ORANGE, SS.....(NOV) | 432 | 399 | 4,409 | 4,931 | 5,356 | ORANGE, SS.....(NOV) | 432 | 399 | 4,409 | 4,931 | 5,356 |
| EGYPT..... | - | - | - | - | 41 | CANADA..... | 66 | 117 | 595 | 752 | 808 | CANADA..... | 66 | 117 | 595 | 752 | 808 |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 2 | 16 | 6 | 17 | 137 | EC-TEN..... | 105 | 56 | 1,376 | 840 | 1,517 | EC-TEN..... | 105 | 56 | 1,376 | 840 | 1,517 |
| PANAMA..... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 52 | FRANCE..... | 101 | 52 | 1,243 | 815 | 1,358 | FRANCE..... | 101 | 52 | 1,243 | 815 | 1,358 |
| VENEZUELA..... | - | - | - | - | 31 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | 1 | 99 | 5 | 102 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | - | 1 | 99 | 5 | 102 |
| MEXICO..... | - | - | - | - | 27 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 82 | 125 | 604 | 597 | 725 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 82 | 125 | 604 | 597 | 725 |
| COSTA RICA..... | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 23 | JAPAN..... | 48 | 76 | 183 | 201 | 216 | JAPAN..... | 48 | 76 | 183 | 201 | 216 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 5 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 191 | KOREA, REPUBLIC O | 5 | 35 | 115 | 54 | 150 | KOREA, REPUBLIC O | 5 | 35 | 115 | 54 | 150 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLI | - | - | - | - | 113 | LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 6 | 12 | 95 | 65 | 122 | LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 6 | 12 | 95 | 65 | 122 |
| BERMUDA..... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 27 | HONG KONG..... | 12 | - | 206 | 206 | 105 | HONG KONG..... | 12 | - | 206 | 206 | 105 |
| LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 4 | - | 7 | 2 | 20 | INDONESIA..... | - | 95 | - | - | - | INDONESIA..... | - | 95 | - | - | - |
| PINEAPPLES....(JUN) | 1,123 | 650 | 2,069 | 1,520 | 9,433 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 82 | 77 | 1,139 | 2,425 | 1,424 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 82 | 77 | 1,139 | 2,425 | 1,424 |
| CANADA..... | 852 | 276 | 1,554 | 914 | 6,014 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | 64 | 58 | 473 | 2,087 | 656 | SAUDI ARABIA..... | 64 | 58 | 473 | 2,087 | 656 |
| EC-TEN..... | 171 | 148 | 279 | 241 | 1,570 | UNITED ARAB EMIRA | 13 | 17 | 483 | 217 | 527 | UNITED ARAB EMIRA | 13 | 17 | 483 | 217 | 527 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 78 | 116 | 106 | 144 | 608 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | 3 | 75 | 34 | 93 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | 3 | 75 | 34 | 93 |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 60 | 30 | 60 | 59 | 435 | BERMUDA & CARRIS.. | 84 | 21 | 508 | 268 | 673 | BERMUDA & CARRIS.. | 84 | 21 | 508 | 268 | 673 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 14 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 199 | NETHL. ANTILLES.. | 6 | 3 | 189 | 64 | 236 | NETHL. ANTILLES.. | 6 | 3 | 189 | 64 | 236 |
| ITALY..... | - | - | 74 | - | 196 | LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 24 | 13 | 110 | 64 | 137 | LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 24 | 13 | 110 | 64 | 137 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 2 | 89 | 2 | 131 | 384 | BAHAMAS..... | 5 | 1 | 70 | 32 | 90 | BAHAMAS..... | 5 | 1 | 70 | 32 | 90 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 78 | 130 | 102 | 191 | 507 | BERMUDA..... | 10 | - | 58 | 44 | 75 | BERMUDA..... | 10 | - | 58 | 44 | 75 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 1 | - | 1 | 21 | 582 | OTHER..... | 5 | - | 14 | 8 | 14 | OTHER..... | 5 | - | 14 | 8 | 14 |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 2 | - | 11 | - | 74 | GRPFRT, FC....(NOV) | 2,208 | 553 | 9,514 | 9,023 | 12,259 | GRPFRT, FC....(NOV) | 2,208 | 553 | 9,514 | 9,023 | 12,259 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 16 | 6 | 32 | 23 | 215 | CANADA..... | 261 | 217 | 2,410 | 2,541 | 3,427 | CANADA..... | 261 | 217 | 2,410 | 2,541 | 3,427 |
| OTHER..... | - | - | 87 | - | 87 | EC-TEN..... | 806 | 104 | 2,825 | 1,315 | 3,607 | EC-TEN..... | 806 | 104 | 2,825 | 1,315 | 3,607 |
| MIXED FRUIT... (JUN) | 1,336 | 1,021 | 2,774 | 2,258 | 21,114 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 534 | 72 | 1,390 | 972 | 1,851 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 534 | 72 | 1,390 | 972 | 1,851 |
| CANADA..... | 267 | 74 | 927 | 427 | 7,853 | UNITED KINGDOM... | 109 | 32 | 861 | 211 | 1,057 | UNITED KINGDOM... | 109 | 32 | 861 | 211 | 1,057 |
| EC-TEN..... | 13 | 8 | 165 | 82 | 334 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 64 | 1 | 492 | 118 | 586 | OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 64 | 1 | 492 | 118 | 586 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE..... | 196 | 106 | 278 | 116 | 1,471 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 604 | 231 | 2,874 | 4,514 | 3,549 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 604 | 231 | 2,874 | 4,514 | 3,549 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 642 | 525 | 891 | 950 | 6,639 | JAPAN..... | 898 | 218 | 2,779 | 4,394 | 3,415 | JAPAN..... | 898 | 218 | 2,779 | 4,394 | 3,415 |
| JAPAN..... | 117 | 139 | 208 | 185 | 2,125 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 153 | - | 680 | 405 | 847 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 153 | - | 680 | 405 | 847 |
| HONG KONG..... | 269 | 257 | 309 | 502 | 1,560 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | 1 | 162 | 45 | 225 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | 1 | 162 | 45 | 225 |
| KOREA, REPUBLIC O | 84 | 46 | 122 | 121 | 867 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 20 | - | 39 | 10 | 41 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 20 | - | 39 | 10 | 41 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 79 | 42 | 251 | 97 | 1,804 | OTHER..... | - | 1 | - | - | - | OTHER..... | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 78 | 160 | 128 | 367 | 1,624 | OTHER..... | - | - | 1 | - | - | OTHER..... | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 58 | 106 | 117 | 219 | 1,346 | 44 ORANGE, FC....(NOV) | 6,226 | 3,522 | 51,985 | 37,205 | 65,716 | 44 ORANGE, FC....(NOV) | 6,226 | 3,522 | 51,985 | 37,205 | 65,716 |
| OTHER..... | 3 | - | 18 | - | 44 | CANADA..... | 2,359 | 1,883 | 22,898 | 17,773 | 30,123 | CANADA..... | 2,359 | 1,883 | 22,898 | 17,773 | 30,123 |
| RAISINS....(AUG) | 3,663 | 3,953 | 50,095 | 59,423 | 50,095 | EC-TEN..... | 1,545 | 233 | 11,483 | 4,842 | 13,603 | EC-TEN..... | 1,545 | 233 | 11,483 | 4,842 | 13,603 |
| EC-TEN..... | 1,002 | 1,652 | 12,062 | 17,51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS | CURRENT | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS | CURRENT | SEASON | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | - | 18 | 7 | 22 | OTHER WEST EUROPE | 3 | - | 3 | - | 4 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 1 | 5 | 110 | 80 | 136 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 96 | 91 | 96 | 91 | 1,174 | |
| OTHER | - | 0 | 7 | 6 | 9 | JAPAN | 45 | 38 | 45 | 38 | 599 | |
| FR. PACIFIC ISLAND | - | - | - | - | - | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 37 | 29 | 37 | 29 | 295 | |
| ORANGE, CNF... (NOV) | 448 | 492 | 3,422 | 2,914 | 4,324 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 4 | 13 | 19 | 11 | 117 | |
| CANADA | 134 | 17 | 371 | 112 | 505 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 16 | 28 | 16 | 28 | 226 | |
| EC-TEN | 72 | 45 | 869 | 421 | 1,017 | OTHER | - | - | - | - | 9 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 20 | - | 356 | 109 | 450 | 156 | TOMATO, WHOLE, (JUL) | 559 | 500 | 559 | 500 | 5,595 |
| IRELAND | 37 | 18 | 162 | 55 | 162 | 316 | CANADA | 450 | 111 | 450 | 111 | 4,190 |
| BELGIUM, LUXEMBOUR | - | 4 | 156 | 8 | 156 | EC-TEN | 1 | - | 1 | - | 23 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | 60 | 21 | 255 | 148 | 316 | OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | 6 | - | 6 | 136 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 143 | 354 | 1,356 | 1,765 | 1,767 | 448 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 85 | 322 | 85 | 322 | 824 |
| MALAYSIA | - | 97 | 270 | 482 | 448 | 373 | JAPAN | 71 | 5 | 71 | 5 | 265 |
| HONG KONG | 30 | 56 | 349 | 302 | 439 | HONG KONG | - | 1 | - | 1 | 155 | |
| SINGAPORE | 2 | 61 | 319 | 342 | 294 | AUSTRALIA | - | - | - | - | 140 | |
| JAPAN | 40 | 32 | 159 | 232 | 198 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 5 | 29 | 5 | 29 | 222 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | 25 | 217 | 148 | 294 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | - | - | - | 6 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 32 | 1 | 68 | 36 | 82 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 17 | 32 | 17 | 32 | 188 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 7 | 29 | 265 | 249 | 323 | OTHER | - | - | - | - | 6 | |
| OTHER | - | - | 20 | 35 | 20 | OTHER | - | - | - | - | - | |
| FRESH VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASPARAGUS... (OCT) | 72 | 5 | 9,598 | 8,476 | 9,690 | CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL) | 3,398 | 3,471 | 3,398 | 3,471 | 33,485 | |
| CANADA | 56 | 1 | 7,445 | 6,786 | 7,505 | EC-TEN | 432 | 297 | 432 | 297 | 4,274 | |
| EC-TEN | 4 | 1 | 285 | 268 | 295 | UNITED KINGDOM | 374 | 186 | 374 | 186 | 3,527 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | 9 | - | 116 | 83 | 116 | IRELAND | - | 51 | - | 51 | 446 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 3 | 2 | 1,696 | 1,058 | 1,714 | OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | 18 | - | 18 | 521 | |
| JAPAN | - | - | 1,605 | 904 | 1,621 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 2,770 | 2,917 | 2,770 | 2,917 | 26,249 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | JAPAN | 2,070 | 2,299 | 2,070 | 2,299 | 20,185 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | - | 45 | 278 | 47 | AUSTRALIA | 669 | 552 | 669 | 552 | 5,490 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 1 | - | 11 | 3 | 12 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 9 | - | 9 | - | 166 | |
| OTHER | - | - | - | - | 1 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 36 | - | 36 | - | 208 | |
| LETTUCE... (OCT) | 7,646 | 5,327 | 147,690 | 116,130 | 161,329 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 76 | |
| CANADA | 4,550 | 2,548 | 125,112 | 99,989 | 133,247 | FR. FRIES, FRZ, (JUL) | 4,955 | 5,080 | 4,955 | 5,080 | 56,044 | |
| EC-TEN | - | - | 3,798 | 3,024 | 3,813 | EC-TEN | 140 | 67 | 140 | 67 | 243 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | - | 2,354 | 465 | 2,354 | OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | - | - | - | 35 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 2,713 | 2,578 | 12,978 | 10,187 | 17,716 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 4,599 | 4,885 | 4,599 | 4,885 | 54,028 | |
| HONG KONG | 2,651 | 2,537 | 12,608 | 9,988 | 17,218 | JAPAN | 3,869 | 4,064 | 3,869 | 4,064 | 46,035 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 18 | 25 | 23 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 139 | 64 | 139 | 64 | 528 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 57 | 23 | 304 | 188 | 414 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | - | 14 | - | 14 | 158 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 326 | 137 | 3,123 | 2,226 | 3,760 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 77 | 19 | 77 | 19 | 722 | |
| OTHER | - | 36 | 4 | 45 | 4 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 77 | 19 | 77 | 19 | - | |
| ONION... (OCT) | 4,559 | 4,446 | 75,858 | 90,943 | 97,278 | GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN) | 312 | 152 | 1,924 | 1,279 | 3,619 | |
| CANADA | 3,634 | 4,295 | 48,144 | 32,979 | 53,303 | CANADA | 58 | 32 | 376 | 371 | 680 | |
| EC-TEN | - | - | 2,694 | 1,232 | 2,721 | EC-TEN | 41 | 43 | 633 | 451 | 1,096 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 179 | 94 | 20,128 | 54,594 | 34,272 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 29 | 11 | 230 | 138 | 420 | |
| JAPAN | 5 | 71 | 14,978 | 43,507 | 27,056 | UNITED KINGDOM | 9 | 11 | 168 | 176 | 304 | |
| HONG KONG | 33 | 13 | 2,454 | 3,985 | 3,855 | FRANCE | - | - | 123 | 21 | 147 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | NETHERLANDS | - | 4 | 42 | 58 | 113 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 550 | 3 | 3,042 | 1,217 | 4,530 | OTHER WEST EUROPE | 15 | 11 | 140 | 77 | 211 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 157 | 26 | 1,617 | 659 | 2,148 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 40 | 53 | 218 | 194 | 648 | |
| OTHER | 38 | 27 | 232 | 263 | 296 | JAPAN | 4 | 8 | 62 | 57 | 333 | |
| POTATOES, ALL... (OCT) | 15,674 | 5,496 | 62,511 | 45,575 | 68,353 | AUSTRALIA | 37 | 25 | 139 | 107 | 290 | |
| CANADA | 15,316 | 5,306 | 54,431 | 41,581 | 59,685 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 87 | 6 | 243 | 45 | 333 | |
| EC-TEN | - | - | 37 | 152 | 37 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 63 | 7 | 226 | 75 | 486 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | - | 67 | 3 | 67 | VENEZUELA | 61 | 7 | 206 | 54 | 450 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 7 | 19 | 603 | 349 | 702 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 1 | - | 25 | 47 | 72 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 15 | - | 182 | 582 | 182 | OTHER | 6 | - | 63 | 18 | 93 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 179 | 112 | 4,476 | 2,061 | 4,837 | ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN) | 1,319 | 1,213 | 9,696 | 9,401 | 17,197 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 156 | 59 | 2,664 | 849 | 2,841 | CANADA | 203 | 205 | 1,572 | 1,336 | 2,564 | |
| OTHER | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | EC-TEN | 518 | 557 | 4,291 | 4,258 | 7,280 | |
| TOMATOES... (OCT) | 7,784 | 7,372 | 65,723 | 58,861 | 74,229 | UNITED KINGDOM | 231 | 319 | 1,935 | 1,767 | 32,240 | |
| CANADA | 7,447 | 6,074 | 64,013 | 56,805 | 71,746 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 144 | 145 | 1,431 | 1,296 | 2,425 | |
| EC-TEN | - | - | 75 | 20 | 76 | NETHERLANDS | 40 | 20 | 463 | 763 | 852 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | - | - | 11 | 19 | 11 | SWITZERLAND | 57 | 18 | 399 | 458 | 641 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 181 | 917 | 338 | 1,205 | 576 | SWEDEN | 70 | 28 | 344 | 347 | 568 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 15 | 57 | 87 | 209 | 347 | SPAIN | - | - | 306 | 286 | 506 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 133 | 18 | 1,192 | 585 | 1,360 | NORWAY | 22 | 19 | 154 | 148 | 271 | |
| OTHER | 2 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 13 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 251 | 258 | 1,873 | 2,126 | 4,162 | |
| CANNED VEGETABLES | - | - | - | - | - | JAPAN | 106 | 193 | 1,141 | 1,155 | 2,567 | |
| CORN... (AUG) | 4,064 | 3,917 | 62,007 | 57,432 | 62,007 | AUSTRALIA | 142 | 53 | 681 | 676 | 1,045 | |
| EC-TEN | 2,005 | 1,892 | 27,135 | 25,662 | 27,135 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 944 | 762 | 9,568 | 9,855 | 9,568 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 27 | 70 | 216 | 150 | 363 | |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 52 | 580 | 8,261 | 9,526 | 8,261 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 159 | 38 | 290 | 102 | 370 | |
| FRANCE | 938 | 274 | 7,354 | 4,885 | 7,354 | OTHER | 8 | 9 | 132 | 39 | 215 | |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE | 379 | 411 | 5,965 | 7,128 | 5,965 | POTATO, FLK&GRN (OCT) | 1,450 | 1,009 | 17,028 | 10,877 | 18,404 | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 1,403 | 1,460 | 26,002 | 22,226 | 26,002 | EC-TEN | 124 | 19 | 3,724 | 321 | 3,818 | |
| JAPAN | 1,033 | 803 | 18,876 | 14,541 | 18,876 | UNITED KINGDOM | 23 | 18 | 1,288 | 116 | 1,306 | |
| HONG KONG | 55 | 174 | 2,054 | 2,616 | 2,654 | FRANCE | 17 | - | 1,110 | 17 | 1,110 | |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 104 | 32 | 825 | 768 | 825 | NETHERLANDS | 25 | 1 | 558 | 77 | 635 | |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 40 | 91 | 513 | 1,094 | 513 | SWITZERLAND | 65 | 20 | 590 | 135 | 630 | |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 110 | 32 | 537 | 449 | 537 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 1,143 | 956 | 11,404 | 9,563 | 12,502 | |
| OTHER | - | - | 90 | 6 | 90 | JAPAN | 1,143 | 878 | 10,568 | 8,903 | 11,548 | |
| TOM., PPT&PULP. (JUL) | 245 | 215 | 245 | 215 | 2,754 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 19 | - | 5 | 16 | 8 | |
| CANADA | 104 | 69 | 104 | 69 | 1,051 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 9 | - | 269 | 184 | 306 | |
| EC-TEN | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 33 | BERMUDA & CARRIB. | 0 | - | 5 | 52 | 246 | |
| | | | | | | OTHER | - | - | 246 | 52 | - | |
| | | | | | | POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT) | 453 | 287 | 3,217 | 3,188 | 3,768 | |

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | COMMODITY | REGION/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS: CURRENT | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS: CURRENT | | |
| CANADA..... | 275 | 173 | 1,953 | 1,991 | 2,388 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 14 | 12 | 25 | 88 | 38 |
| EC-TEN..... | 22 | 57 | 390 | 343 | 420 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 7 | 2 | 19 | 26 | 39 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 22 | - | 291 | 153 | 321 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| IRELAND..... | - | - | 54 | - | 54 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | 2 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | - | 57 | 43 | 190 | 43 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 1 | - | 78 | 21 | 79 | | | | | | |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 91 | 43 | 554 | 445 | 573 | WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG) | 283 | 335 | 5,016 | 5,789 | 5,016 |
| JAPAN..... | 54 | 18 | 265 | 338 | 283 | CANADA..... | 18 | 15 | 643 | 538 | 643 |
| KOREA, REPUBLIC OF | - | - | 148 | - | 148 | EC-TEN..... | 87 | 193 | 1,310 | 1,852 | 1,310 |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 18 | - | 68 | 60 | 68 | NETHERLANDS..... | - | - | 500 | 10 | 500 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 33 | - | 85 | 15 | 89 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 87 | 182 | 484 | 959 | 484 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | - | 48 | 8 | 48 | UNITED KINGDOM... | - | 12 | 172 | 184 | 172 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 24 | 10 | 67 | 327 | 116 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 14 | 7 | 485 | 1,156 | 485 |
| OTHER..... | 7 | 4 | 42 | 38 | 55 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 161 | 103 | 2,054 | 1,781 | 2,054 |
| TREE NUTS | | | | | | JAPAN..... | 30 | 21 | 811 | 790 | 811 |
| ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL) | 176 | 246 | 176 | 246 | 5,019 | AUSTRALIA..... | 71 | 48 | 800 | 809 | 800 |
| EC-TEN..... | - | 38 | - | 38 | 362 | CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 59 | 33 | 398 | 170 | 398 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | - | - | 127 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 1 | 5 | 323 | 173 | 323 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | - | - | - | 292 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | 1 | 2 | 85 | 258 | 85 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | 40 | - | 40 | 924 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 1 | - | 96 | 13 | 96 |
| EGYPT..... | - | - | - | - | 550 | OTHER..... | - | 8 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| SAUDI ARABIA..... | - | 11 | - | 11 | 136 | PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP) | 3 | 37 | 352 | 284 | 374 |
| KUWAIT..... | - | 29 | - | 29 | 120 | CANADA..... | - | 2 | 97 | 67 | 119 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | 43 | 33 | 43 | 33 | 448 | EC-TEN..... | - | 4 | 150 | 25 | 150 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | 3 | - | 3 | 15 | FRANCE..... | - | 1 | 58 | 11 | 58 |
| OTHER..... | 120 | 90 | 120 | 90 | 2,611 | GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - | 41 | 2 | 41 |
| INDIA..... | 120 | 90 | 120 | 90 | 2,611 | UNITED KINGDOM... | - | 3 | 34 | 12 | 34 |
| PECANS, UNSHLD (OCT) | 73 | 30 | 1,297 | 451 | 1,765 | ITALY..... | - | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| CANADA..... | 63 | - | 204 | 223 | 214 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| EC-TEN..... | 2 | 5 | 421 | 133 | 842 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 0 | 8 | 22 | 131 | 22 |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - | - | - | 133 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 2 | - | 72 | 4 | 72 |
| ITALY..... | - | - | - | - | 270 | ISRAEL..... | 2 | - | 62 | - | 62 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 2 | 5 | 54 | 88 | 224 | KUWAIT..... | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | - | - | - | - | 10 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | 23 | 1 | 57 | 1 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | - | - | 161 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SPAIN..... | - | - | - | - | 161 | OTHER..... | 0 | - | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | 5 | 24 | 6 | 573 | PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP) | 3 | 37 | 352 | 284 | 374 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 6 | - | 30 | 6 | 537 | CANADA..... | - | 2 | 97 | 67 | 119 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | 21 | 57 | 70 | 537 | EC-TEN..... | - | 4 | 150 | 25 | 150 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | - | - | 27 | FRANCE..... | - | 1 | 58 | 11 | 58 |
| OTHER..... | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | 27 | GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - | 41 | 2 | 41 |
| WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG) | 307 | 707 | 30,894 | 40,368 | 30,894 | UNITED KINGDOM... | - | - | 18 | - | 18 |
| EC-TEN..... | 126 | 30 | 19,827 | 24,625 | 19,827 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 0 | 8 | 22 | 131 | 22 |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 90 | - | 9,019 | 9,017 | 9,019 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 2 | - | 72 | 4 | 72 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 36 | 19 | 4,457 | 6,247 | 4,457 | ISRAEL..... | 2 | - | 62 | - | 62 |
| ITALY..... | - | - | 3,938 | 4,139 | 4,139 | KUWAIT..... | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | 73 | 6,847 | 9,360 | 9,360 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | 23 | 1 | 57 | 1 |
| SPAIN..... | - | 73 | 5,907 | 7,881 | 7,881 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 93 | 88 | 771 | 725 | 771 | OTHER..... | 0 | - | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 546 | 423 | 546 | ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL) | 1,419 | 2,394 | 1,419 | 2,394 | 20,767 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | 372 | 782 | 2,587 | 782 | EC-TEN..... | 919 | 1,714 | 919 | 1,714 | 12,983 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | 15 | 50 | 15 | GERMANY, FED. REP | 448 | 749 | 448 | 749 | 6,280 |
| OTHER..... | - | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | FRANCE..... | 236 | 142 | 236 | 142 | 2,723 |
| PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP) | 38 | 99 | 590 | 1,127 | 611 | UNITED KINGDOM... | 190 | 454 | 190 | 454 | 2,484 |
| EC-TEN..... | 21 | 42 | 113 | 622 | 622 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 67 | 227 | 67 | 227 | 1,826 |
| FRANCE..... | - | - | 46 | 59 | 49 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 150 | 256 | 150 | 256 | 2,996 |
| ITALY..... | - | 1 | 28 | 16 | 16 | ISRAEL..... | 54 | 54 | 54 | 46 | 427 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 21 | 14 | 23 | 75 | 28 | KUWAIT..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 51 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | 25 | 41 | 28 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | 91 | 109 | 1,254 | 1,405 | 1,407 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 7 | 53 | 220 | 334 | 231 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 74 | 109 | 590 | 878 | 727 |
| JAPAN..... | - | 6 | 145 | 33 | 145 | OTHER..... | 7 | - | 400 | 267 | 400 |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 6 | 11 | 56 | 94 | 67 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | - | 52 | 20 | 52 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 2 | - | 53 | 9 | 53 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 155 | - | 52 | - | 52 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | 8 | 2 | 35 | 47 | 41 | EC-TEN..... | - | - | 15 | 3 | 15 |
| OTHER..... | 1 | 2 | 86 | 36 | 86 | GERMANY, FED. REP | - | - | 91 | 40 | 91 |
| INDIA..... | 0 | - | 50 | 15 | 50 | NETHERLANDS..... | - | - | 15 | 3 | 15 |
| REP. SOUTH AFRICA. | 1 | 2 | 36 | 20 | 36 | NETHERLANDS..... | - | - | 149 | 104 | 104 |
| ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL) | 5,044 | 6,209 | 5,044 | 6,209 | 107,308 | OTHER WEST EUROPE. | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| EC-TEN..... | 2,152 | 3,971 | 2,152 | 3,971 | 44,823 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 150 | 117 | 2,541 | 2,581 | 2,701 |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 783 | 1,878 | 783 | 1,878 | 25,231 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | 52 | - | 776 | 667 | 776 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | 289 | 1,034 | 289 | 1,034 | 6,525 | ISRAEL..... | - | - | 155 | - | 155 |
| FRANCE..... | 508 | 466 | 508 | 466 | 6,464 | KUWAIT..... | - | - | 8 | - | 8 |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE. | 277 | 515 | 277 | 515 | 9,903 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 620 | 1,232 | 620 | 1,232 | 17,038 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| JAPAN..... | 275 | 1,002 | 275 | 1,002 | 12,439 | OTHER..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 223 | 110 | 223 | 110 | 2,663 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 100 | 177 | 100 | 177 | 9,455 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | 74 | 7 | 74 | 7 | 475 | ISRAEL..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 23 | KUWAIT..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| OTHER..... | 1,604 | 75 | 1,604 | 75 | 22,852 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| USSR..... | 1,497 | - | 1,497 | - | 21,478 | BERMUDA & CARRIB.. | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT) | 83 | 29 | 580 | 422 | 757 | OTHER..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| CANADA..... | 43 | 12 | 422 | 226 | 502 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| EC-TEN..... | 19 | 0 | 110 | 56 | 172 | MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 18 | - | 37 | 16 | 93 | ISRAEL..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| UNITED KINGDOM... | - | 0 | 27 | 6 | 30 | KUWAIT..... | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 1 | - | 29 | 6 | 30 | LAT. AMER.-EX CARR | - | - | 277 | 293 | 277 |

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : | JULY : 1984 : | SEASON TO DATE : 1985 : | LAST FULL : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : | COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : | JULY : 1984 : | SEASON TO DATE : 1985 : | LAST FULL : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| LW & WW ISLANDS.. | 5 | 9 | 56 | 62 | 111 | 74 | PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV) |
| TRINIDAD TOBAGO.. | - | 23 | 15 | 23 | 74 | 18 | EC-TEN..... |
| OTHER..... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 74 | 18 | UNITED KINGDOM.. |
| ESSENTIAL OILS | | | | | | | GERMANY, FED. REP |
| LEMON OIL....(NOV) | 76 | 72 | 1,178 | 731 | 1,333 | 0 | NETHERLANDS..... |
| EC-TEN..... | 10 | 38 | 384 | 396 | 438 | 0 | FRANCE..... |
| UNITED KINGDOM.. | 1 | 35 | 264 | 361 | 299 | 1 | OTHER WEST EUROPE.. |
| NETHERLANDS..... | - | 0 | 52 | 2 | 55 | 1 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE.. | 5 | - | 13 | 4 | 15 | 1 | JAPAN..... |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 59 | 7 | 702 | 203 | 753 | 1 | KOREA, REPUBLIC O |
| KOREA, REPUBLIC O | 30 | 0 | 335 | 12 | 335 | 1 | MID. EAST & N. AFR |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 0 | - | 194 | 2 | 196 | 5 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR |
| JAPAN..... | 10 | 6 | 86 | 83 | 108 | 8 | MEXICO..... |
| CHINA (TAIWAN)... | 15 | 0 | 73 | 75 | 89 | 1 | BRAZIL..... |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | - | - | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | ARGENTINA..... |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 0 | 0 | 45 | 56 | 80 | 0 | COLOMBIA..... |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | VENUEZUELA..... |
| OTHER..... | 0 | - | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. |
| ORANGE OIL....(NOV) | 155 | 127 | 1,831 | 1,351 | 2,227 | 3 | OTHER..... |
| EC-TEN..... | 25 | 16 | 578 | 288 | 750 | 16 | SPERMINT OIL.(NOV) |
| NETHERLANDS..... | 5 | 5 | 194 | 107 | 287 | 15 | EC-TEN..... |
| GERMANY, FED. REP | 1 | 5 | 187 | 28 | 232 | 7 | UNITED KINGDOM.. |
| UNITED KINGDOM.. | 19 | 0 | 122 | 93 | 124 | 6 | FRANCE..... |
| OTHER WEST EUROPE.. | 4 | 6 | 261 | 136 | 294 | 27 | GERMANY, FED. REP |
| SWITZERLAND..... | - | - | 214 | 89 | 240 | 16 | OTHER WEST EUROPE.. |
| SPAIN..... | 1 | 5 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 1 | EAST ASIA & PACIF. |
| EAST ASIA & PACIF. | 59 | 50 | 372 | 479 | 506 | 2 | JAPAN..... |
| JAPAN..... | 28 | 43 | 297 | 290 | 345 | 2 | KOREA, REPUBLIC O |
| CHINA (MAINLAND)... | 27 | 1 | 29 | 130 | 100 | 1 | MID. EAST & N. AFR |
| MID. EAST & N. AFR | 11 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 1 | LAT. AMER., EX CARR |
| LAT. AMER., EX CARR | 49 | 40 | 463 | 292 | 496 | 1 | MEXICO..... |
| MEXICO..... | 43 | 39 | 395 | 266 | 420 | 0 | BRAZIL..... |
| BERMUDA & CARIB.. | 0 | - | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | BERMUDA & CARIB.. |
| OTHER..... | 5 | - | 97 | 70 | 106 | 0 | OTHER..... |

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : | JULY : 1984 : | SEASON TO DATE : 1985 : | LAST FULL : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : | COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.) : | JULY : 1984 : | SEASON TO DATE : 1985 : | LAST FULL : PREVIOUS: CURRENT : |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| FRESH FRUIT & MELONS | | | | | | | |
| APPLES....(JUL) | 9,894 | 15,123 | 9,894 | 15,123 | 104,476 | 8,640 | PINEAPPLES..(JAN) |
| CANADA..... | 1,665 | 1,184 | 1,665 | 1,184 | 32,219 | 5,900 | HONDURAS..... |
| CHILE..... | 699 | 245 | 699 | 245 | 22,596 | 240 | MEXICO..... |
| NEW ZEALAND... | 5,468 | 3,707 | 5,468 | 3,707 | 21,934 | 1,743 | COSTA RICA..... |
| REP. SOUTH AFRIC | 2,038 | 6,309 | 2,038 | 6,309 | 15,431 | 1,850 | KIWIFRUIT....(OCT) |
| FRANCE..... | - | 2,724 | - | 2,724 | 10,944 | 5,373 | NEW ZEALAND... |
| BANANAS....(JAN) | 221,453 | 254,888 | 1,602,275 | 1,806,012 | 2,577,206 | 4,090 | MANDARINS...(JAN) |
| COSTA RICA.... | 56,312 | 40,551 | 392,084 | 332,103 | 585,065 | 1,715 | JAPAN..... |
| HONDURAS..... | 46,933 | 58,620 | 294,907 | 343,924 | 537,047 | 1,025 | SPAIN..... |
| ECUADOR..... | 37,007 | 67,284 | 341,466 | 463,105 | 499,626 | 809 | KOREA, REPUBLIC |
| COLOMBIA.... | 35,648 | 22,529 | 294,980 | 239,595 | 468,925 | 5,373 | OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV) |
| STRAWBERRIES(OCT) | 251 | 238 | 2,864 | 4,582 | 2,875 | 4,640 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 11 | - | 1,799 | 3,354 | 1,799 | 3,793 | SPAIN..... |
| NEW ZEALAND... | 0 | - | 633 | 658 | 633 | 1,435 | MEXICO..... |
| GRAPEFRUIT...(SEP) | - | 18 | 1,275 | 2,321 | 1,299 | 1,938 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | - | - | 1,184 | 1,428 | 1,184 | 7,661 | SPAIN..... |
| LEMONS....(AUG) | 988 | 462 | 3,241 | 4,778 | 3,241 | 5,194 | SPAIN..... |
| SPAIN..... | 985 | 406 | 1,649 | 3,607 | 1,649 | 419 | SPAIN..... |
| CHILE..... | - | 18 | 1,209 | 909 | 1,209 | 4,919 | SPAIN..... |
| LIMES....(APR) | 1,844 | 3,520 | 5,497 | 11,408 | 22,894 | 1 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 1,224 | 2,683 | 3,887 | 10,105 | 18,535 | 1 | SPAIN..... |
| BAHAMAS.... | 615 | 799 | 1,271 | 930 | 3,652 | 26 | GREECE..... |
| TANG./MANDAR (NOV) | 0 | - | 17,300 | 6,770 | 17,433 | 30 | GREECE..... |
| MEXICO..... | - | - | 15,374 | 5,846 | 15,479 | 1 | SPAIN..... |
| ORANGES....(NOV) | 848 | 756 | 15,232 | 21,204 | 17,448 | 48 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 258 | - | 6,151 | 2,037 | 6,654 | 4,119 | SPAIN..... |
| ISRAEL..... | 10 | - | 5,717 | 3,444 | 5,748 | 3,810 | SPAIN..... |
| DOMINICAN REPUB | 229 | 235 | 929 | 3,971 | 2,066 | 3,194 | SPAIN..... |
| GRAPES....(JUN) | 10,657 | 13,911 | 30,181 | 26,534 | 200,734 | 3,488 | PEACHES, ALL (JUN) |
| CHILE..... | 446 | 220 | 19,903 | 4,377 | 186,288 | 109 | SPAIN..... |
| MANGOES....(JAN) | 11,779 | 8,188 | 26,126 | 23,861 | 37,087 | 143 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 11,096 | 7,641 | 18,685 | 16,008 | 28,578 | 825 | SPAIN..... |
| HAITI..... | 486 | 446 | 6,566 | 7,367 | 7,424 | 712 | SPAIN..... |
| CANTALOUPES.(MAY) | 1,990 | 1,723 | 45,308 | 34,167 | 122,623 | 825 | ARGENTINA..... |
| MEXICO..... | 1,981 | 1,495 | 43,293 | 29,997 | 101,595 | 179 | SPAIN..... |
| DOMINICAN REPUB | 9 | 228 | 1,853 | 3,544 | 13,589 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| MELONS/OTHER(MAY) | 655 | 3,136 | 12,161 | 10,709 | 42,591 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 391 | 3,097 | 7,333 | 7,850 | 21,621 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| CHILE..... | 211 | - | 1,672 | 207 | 6,300 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| GUATEMALA..... | - | - | 2,138 | 1,657 | 4,588 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| WATERMELONS.(APR) | 2,277 | 1,158 | 93,786 | 64,020 | 128,907 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| MEXICO..... | 2,256 | 1,156 | 93,689 | 62,806 | 127,325 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| PEARS....(JUL) | 474 | 1,113 | 474 | 1,113 | 18,157 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| CHILE..... | 122 | 78 | 122 | 78 | 7,365 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| AUSTRALIA..... | 351 | 685 | 351 | 685 | 6,063 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| REP. SOUTH AFRIC | - | 330 | - | 330 | 2,518 | 19 | SPAIN..... |
| PINEAPPLES..(JAN) | 23,709 | 16,165 | 113,810 | 150,745 | 150,745 | 569 | SPAIN..... |
| PHILIPPINES.... | 8,393 | 7,528 | 54,124 | 79,714 | 79,714 | 569 | SPAIN..... |
| THAILAND..... | 12,089 | 6,511 | 43,521 | 52,160 | 52,160 | 569 | SPAIN..... |
| MIX. N TROPIC(JUN) | 2,420 | 2,489 | 3,613 | 6,390 | 6,390 | 569 | SPAIN..... |
| REP. SOUTH AFRIC | 762 | 569 | 1,125 | 1,559 | 1,559 | 569 | SPAIN..... |

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

| COMMODITY/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | COMMODITY/COUNTRY | JULY | SEASON TO DATE | LAST FULL | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS | CURRENT | SEASON | (BEG. MKTG. YR.) | 1984 | 1985 | PREVIOUS | CURRENT | SEASON |
| DRYED FRUIT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APRICOTS....(JUL) | 638 | 366 | 638 | 366 | 6,522 | PIMIENTOS....(AUG) | 779 | 464 | 7,756 | 6,848 | 7,756 |
| TURKEY..... | 569 | 347 | 569 | 347 | 6,109 | SPAIN..... | 753 | 464 | 7,576 | 6,767 | 7,576 |
| DATES, W/PITS(SEP) | 11 | 234 | 5,640 | 6,121 | 5,668 | TOMATO PASTE(JUL) | 3,938 | 3,308 | 3,938 | 3,308 | 42,813 |
| IRAN..... | - | 31 | 4,234 | 4,575 | 4,234 | PORTUGAL..... | 1,449 | 1,236 | 1,449 | 1,236 | 11,979 |
| PAKISTAN..... | 0 | - | 743 | 882 | 744 | ISRAEL..... | 701 | 660 | 701 | 660 | 7,527 |
| DATES, PITTED(SEP) | 1 | 72 | 4,866 | 8,469 | 4,879 | ITALY..... | 316 | 100 | 316 | 100 | 5,800 |
| IRAN..... | 1 | - | 3,010 | 6,373 | 3,010 | MEXICO..... | 442 | 1,064 | 442 | 1,064 | 5,545 |
| IRAQ..... | - | - | 710 | 573 | 710 | TOMATO SAUCE(JUL) | 816 | 874 | 816 | 874 | 14,815 |
| CHINA (MAINLAND) | 1 | - | 617 | 151 | 617 | ISRAEL..... | 487 | 439 | 487 | 439 | 6,263 |
| DRYED FIGS...(SEP) | 0 | 0 | 2,744 | 3,135 | 2,744 | ITALY..... | 32 | 311 | 32 | 311 | 5,085 |
| GREECE..... | - | - | 2,217 | 2,478 | 2,217 | SPAIN..... | 127 | - | 127 | - | 2,344 |
| TURKEY..... | - | - | 487 | 565 | 487 | TOMATOES....(JUL) | 6,091 | 4,820 | 6,091 | 4,820 | 105,940 |
| RAISINS/SULT(AUG) | 137 | - | 2,692 | 680 | 2,692 | ITALY..... | 1,782 | 2,290 | 1,782 | 2,290 | 46,357 |
| MEXICO..... | - | - | 1,884 | - | 1,884 | SPAIN..... | 1,579 | 1,399 | 1,579 | 1,399 | 32,811 |
| REP SOUTH AFRIC | 99 | - | 372 | 328 | 372 | ISRAEL..... | 430 | 557 | 430 | 557 | 16,205 |
| FIG PASTE...(SEP) | 368 | 91 | 5,437 | 3,258 | 5,491 | ARTICHOKEES...(JAN) | 2,195 | 1,960 | 8,672 | 9,688 | 18,153 |
| SPAIN..... | 255 | 36 | 3,207 | 2,107 | 3,207 | SPAIN..... | 2,107 | 1,938 | 8,448 | 9,534 | 17,524 |
| TURKEY..... | 58 | - | 945 | 325 | 996 | ASPARAGUS...(APR) | 260 | 76 | 768 | 1,306 | 2,897 |
| GREECE..... | - | - | 907 | 290 | 907 | CHINA (TAIWAN) | 235 | 42 | 268 | 134 | 2,086 |
| FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERs) | | | | | | MEXICO..... | - | 11 | 410 | 1,030 | 513 |
| APPLE/PEAR...(JUL) | 71,863 | 81,281 | 71,863 | 81,281 | 791,841 | MUSHROOMS...(JUL) | 8,622 | 5,956 | 8,622 | 5,956 | 64,511 |
| ARGENTINA..... | 33,201 | 23,376 | 33,201 | 23,376 | 195,662 | CHINA (TAIWAN) | 2,964 | 1,950 | 2,964 | 1,950 | 24,926 |
| GERMANY, FED. R | 12,329 | 15,795 | 12,329 | 15,795 | 188,266 | CHINA (MAINLAND) | 1,491 | 1,662 | 1,491 | 1,662 | 17,539 |
| AUSTRIA..... | 6,057 | 6,411 | 6,057 | 6,411 | 90,409 | FROZEN VEGETABLES | | | | | |
| NETHERLANDS.... | 6,439 | 6,825 | 6,439 | 6,825 | 65,087 | PEAS.....(SEP) | 332 | 518 | 6,856 | 8,739 | 8,296 |
| SPAIN..... | 2,572 | 4,830 | 2,572 | 4,830 | 62,840 | CANADA..... | 202 | 377 | 2,778 | 4,683 | 3,865 |
| REP SOUTH AFRIC | 6,825 | 12,339 | 6,825 | 12,339 | 56,597 | CHINA (TAIWAN) | 93 | 54 | 2,691 | 2,098 | 2,976 |
| FCOJ.....(DEC) | 218,002 | 155,034 | 1,219,608 | 1,643,731 | 2,019,569 | BRASSICAS...(SEP) | 1,720 | 1,671 | 25,392 | 32,663 | 27,376 |
| BRAZIL..... | 204,057 | 146,531 | 1,149,838 | 1,595,232 | 1,930,713 | MEXICO..... | 1,430 | 1,411 | 22,218 | 27,897 | 23,652 |
| PINEAP. N CO(JAN) | 1,776 | 227 | 12,036 | 12,216 | 17,318 | GUATEMALA | 290 | 258 | 3,146 | 4,640 | 3,696 |
| PHILIPPINES.... | 1,711 | 163 | 10,333 | 11,759 | 15,239 | CAULIFLOWER...(SEP) | 351 | 536 | 10,209 | 13,962 | 11,295 |
| PINEAP. CONC(JAN) | 20,877 | 12,685 | 80,932 | 113,943 | 125,473 | MEXICO..... | 232 | 462 | 8,645 | 12,381 | 9,537 |
| PHILIPPINES.... | 3,736 | 4,090 | 37,047 | 46,367 | 62,227 | GUATEMALA | 109 | 74 | 1,500 | 1,197 | 1,694 |
| THAILAND..... | 15,168 | 3,100 | 32,577 | 37,517 | 42,394 | OKRA 3/....(JUL) | 1,363 | 1,679 | 1,363 | 1,479 | 9,038 |
| FROZEN FRUIT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLUEBERRIES...(JAN) | 213 | 101 | 2,279 | 2,360 | 4,850 | DOMINICAN REPUB | 618 | 1,119 | 618 | 1,119 | 4,520 |
| CANADA..... | 213 | 101 | 2,277 | 2,358 | 4,848 | EL SALVADOR | 267 | 140 | 267 | 140 | 1,992 |
| RASPBERRIES...(JAN) | 56 | 73 | 1,530 | 874 | 2,172 | GUATEMALA | 218 | 220 | 218 | 220 | 1,746 |
| CANADA..... | 56 | 6 | 1,069 | 159 | 1,321 | POTATOES....(SEP) | 1,649 | 2,739 | 16,147 | 25,687 | 17,789 |
| NEW ZEALAND..... | - | 8 | 296 | 360 | 306 | DRIED/DEHDR. VEG. | | | | | |
| STRAWBERRIES(DEC) | 2,993 | 2,350 | 17,674 | 23,502 | 23,186 | MUSHROOMS...(JAN) | 91 | 87 | 528 | 599 | 965 |
| MEXICO..... | 2,317 | 2,151 | 14,766 | 21,096 | 19,202 | JAPAN..... | 56 | 44 | 165 | 306 | 422 |
| POLAND..... | 613 | 114 | 1,762 | 1,842 | 2,538 | CHILE..... | 10 | - | 168 | 95 | 190 |
| FRESH VEGETABLES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEANS 2/....(OCT) | 211 | 64 | 11,110 | 11,353 | 11,383 | KOREA, REPUBLIC | 4 | 23 | 72 | 58 | 131 |
| MEXICO..... | 56 | - | 9,613 | 9,913 | 9,653 | CHINA (TAIWAN) | 11 | 10 | 61 | 79 | 114 |
| CABBAGE....(OCT) | 429 | 206 | 64,183 | 14,419 | 65,641 | TREE NUTS | | | | | |
| MEXICO..... | 4 | - | 47,068 | 7,061 | 47,082 | COCONUT MEAT(JAN) | 3,238 | 3,030 | 23,976 | 27,449 | 39,279 |
| CANADA..... | 323 | 50 | 7,290 | 5,269 | 8,684 | PHILIPPINES.... | 2,958 | 2,515 | 22,768 | 24,064 | 36,386 |
| NETHERLANDS.... | 80 | 154 | 8,039 | 1,471 | 8,060 | BRAZILS-UNSH(AUG) | 2,398 | 2,984 | 6,365 | 8,440 | 6,365 |
| CARROTS 2/....(OCT) | 231 | 511 | 56,983 | 57,158 | 67,889 | BRAZIL..... | 2,348 | 2,984 | 6,171 | 8,307 | 6,171 |
| CANADA..... | 8 | 385 | 52,161 | 52,145 | 62,571 | PISTACH-UNSH(AUG) | 725 | 878 | 4,800 | 9,452 | 4,800 |
| CAULIFLOWER...(OCT) | 153 | 645 | 3,693 | 3,994 | 6,502 | IRAN..... | 725 | 861 | 4,533 | 9,303 | 4,533 |
| CANADA..... | 112 | 585 | 2,428 | 2,400 | 5,218 | BRAZILS-SHLD(AUG) | 203 | 243 | 4,483 | 3,897 | 4,483 |
| MEXICO..... | - | - | 1,098 | 1,147 | 1,098 | BRAZIL..... | 160 | 163 | 3,091 | 2,569 | 3,091 |
| CELERY....(OCT) | 39 | 154 | 1,744 | 3,127 | 3,481 | PERU..... | 43 | 64 | 875 | 971 | 875 |
| CANADA..... | 30 | 93 | 1,678 | 1,605 | 3,415 | CASHEW KRNLS(AUG) | 3,004 | 4,290 | 42,831 | 43,012 | 42,831 |
| CUCUMBERS...(OCT) | 897 | 385 | 177,154 | 175,937 | 177,815 | INDIA..... | 1,517 | 1,837 | 22,157 | 19,586 | 22,157 |
| MEXICO..... | 471 | 131 | 165,651 | 162,552 | 165,750 | BRAZIL | 1,110 | 1,866 | 13,023 | 16,289 | 13,023 |
| EGGPLANT....(OCT) | 225 | - | 18,170 | 14,679 | 18,295 | FILBERT-SHLD(AUG) | 567 | 157 | 3,607 | 3,709 | 3,607 |
| MEXICO..... | 171 | - | 17,532 | 14,368 | 17,564 | TURKEY | 508 | 156 | 2,941 | 3,556 | 2,941 |
| GARLIC....(OCT) | 3,863 | 2,464 | 15,154 | 13,490 | 17,001 | ITALY..... | 60 | - | 558 | 22 | 558 |
| MEXICO..... | 3,741 | 2,067 | 11,920 | 9,555 | 13,127 | HOPS...(KILOGRAMS) | | | | | |
| ARGENTINA..... | - | - | 2,140 | 1,457 | 2,140 | HOPS.....(SEP) | 41,483 | 658 | 6,709 | 315 | 6,516 |
| LETTUCE....(OCT) | 1,202 | 2,435 | 8,461 | 12,821 | 14,197 | GERMANY, FED. R | 1,134 | - | 4,786 | 134 | 5,232 |
| CANADA..... | 1,160 | 2,431 | 1,758 | 3,567 | 7,460 | CHILE..... | 1,110 | 1,866 | 13,023 | 16,289 | 13,023 |
| MEXICO..... | 14 | - | 6,595 | 8,968 | 6,614 | CHOCHELOVAKIA | - | - | 1,362 | 308 | 726,651 |
| OKRA 2/....(OCT) | 7,341 | 2,996 | 15,624 | 9,348 | 20,905 | GRAPE WINE | | | | | |
| MEXICO..... | 7,303 | 2,811 | 14,881 | 8,428 | 19,929 | CHAMPAGNE...(JAN) | 3,973 | 3,880 | 26,128 | 28,530 | 56,433 |
| ONIONS, NEC....(OCT) | 3,298 | 5,297 | 117,272 | 109,139 | 122,587 | ITALY..... | 1,909 | 1,740 | 13,028 | 13,753 | 28,249 |
| MEXICO..... | 2,544 | 3,001 | 91,086 | 89,198 | 92,572 | FRANCE | 973 | 857 | 6,212 | 7,335 | 13,845 |
| CANADA..... | 10 | 2,110 | 15,202 | 15,208 | 18,625 | SPAIN..... | 1,002 | 1,134 | 5,994 | 6,222 | 12,349 |
| PEPPERS....(OCT) | 4,300 | 4,257 | 90,300 | 100,131 | 97,986 | ITALY..... | 25,312 | 16,254 | 131,491 | 121,983 | 238,091 |
| MEXICO..... | 3,650 | 3,333 | 85,019 | 92,352 | 91,264 | FRANCE | 11,295 | 8,797 | 60,685 | 57,948 | 105,501 |
| POTATO, SEED(OCT) | 144 | 193 | 31,841 | 48,161 | 31,942 | GERMANY, FED. R | 5,761 | 4,064 | 33,271 | 33,199 | 60,697 |
| CANADA..... | - | 193 | 31,578 | 48,089 | 31,619 | FT WINE&VERM(JAN) | 1,461 | 1,608 | 10,252 | 10,923 | 19,948 |
| POTATO, TABLE(OCT) | 2,796 | 4,760 | 86,580 | 161,700 | 95,946 | ITALY..... | 910 | 963 | 5,650 | 6,283 | 10,288 |
| CANADA..... | 1,998 | 4,056 | 85,210 | 160,712 | 93,943 | SPAIN..... | 423 | 518 | 3,785 | 3,524 | 8,159 |
| SQUASH....(OCT) | 1,418 | 118 | 58,986 | 53,220 | 59,590 | CUT FLOWERS | | | | | |
| MEXICO..... | 1,281 | 103 | 57,176 | 51,189 | 57,546 | (1,000 UNITS) | | | | | |
| TOMATOES....(OCT) | 16,699 | 13,015 | 355,335 | 349,666 | 381,244 | ROSES.....(JAN) | 13,431 | 10,407 | 100,105 | 103,413 | 158,800 |
| MEXICO..... | 16,395 | 12,698 | 352,123 | 344,699 | 377,127 | COLOMBIA | 8,982 | 8,266 | 76,669 | 80,929 | 121,522 |
| ASPARAGUS...(FEB) | 3 | 57 | 3,616 | 4,806 | 6,393 | CARNATIONS...(JAN) | 43,812 | 32,674 | 401,285 | 393,975 | 637,242 |
| MEXICO..... | - | 56 | 3,594 | 4,658 | 5,534 | COLOMBIA | 41,438 | 31,474 | 381,399 | 377,075 | 611,024 |

1/ SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
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